Trade and Industry
28 May 1976 25p

The South West

contact points

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North West Region, Manchester	**061-236 2171**
Yorkshire and Humberside Region, Leeds	**0532 443171**
East Midlands Region, Nottingham	**0602 46121**
West Midlands Region, Birmingham	**021-632 4111**
South West Region, Bristol	**0272 291071**
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London and South Eastern Region	**01-603 2060**

Departmental Buildings in London

1 Victoria Street, SW1H 0ET **Monsanto House, Victoria Street, SW1H 0NQ**	**01-215 7877**
Abell House, John Islip Street, SW1P 4LN **Millbank Tower, Millbank, SW1P 4QU** **Thames House South, Millbank, SW1P 4QJ**	**01-211 3000**
Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, SW1P 2AG	**01-212 7676**
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, EC4M 7HU **Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, EC4M 7HU**	**01-248 5757**
Sunley House, 90-93 High Holborn, WC1V 6LP	**01-405 6911**
Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, SE1 8UA	**01-275 3000**
Cleland House, Page Street, SW1P 4LW	**01-222 8020**

In Scotland

Contact **The Scottish Economic Planning Department, Industrial Development Division, 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G3 8XF**	**041-248 2855**

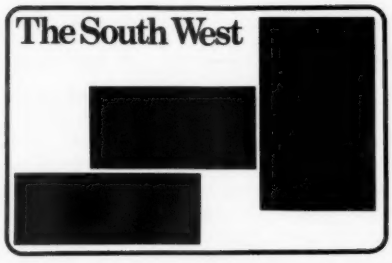
In Wales

Contact **The Welsh Office, Industry Department, Block 2, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL**	**0222 62131**

Trade and Industry

28 May 1976

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection



The M5 motorway, now nearly complete provides a link for the West Country's diverse industrial activity which ranges from the manufacture of Concorde's Olympus engines to the fishing and holiday trades. A feature on industry in the South West starts on page 534

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Home News

Concordes in Washington

British Airways' and Air France's Concordes face each other on the concrete at Dulles International Airport, Washington following the introduction of supersonic trans-Atlantic passenger services on 24 May. Flying time from London was 3hrs 52mins. Among the passengers were Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade and Gerald Kaufman, Minister of State, Department of Industry.

Presentation on aircraft noise abatement

A presentation on noise abatement procedures for aircraft on approach to land was introduced in London on 21 May by Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Companies, Aviation and Shipping.

Speakers from the Civil Aviation Authority and British Airways discussed the scope for the fuller use in this country of two such techniques, 'managed drag' and 'continuous descent' – which can be complementary elements of the same approach procedure – and the reductions in noise disturbance which might be achieved.

The audience included Members of Parliament, and representatives of the Heathrow and Gatwick Airport Consultative Committees and of major environmental and amenity groups.

As part of a general policy of achieving a better understanding of aircraft noise problems, the Government has embarked on a series of presentations. The first took place last December at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Bedford, and dealt with research into 'two-segment' approaches for landing aircraft.

Under present Air Traffic Control procedures, some aircraft descend to around 3,000 ft, fly at this altitude until they are in line with the landing runway and intersect the 3° glide slope. 'Continuous descent' entails the elimination of this phase of low altitude level flight. Instead, aircraft would make a single unbroken descent from the holding altitude right down to the runway.

In a conventional approach aircraft adopt the landing configuration on joining the glide slope at around 3,000 ft. The drag created by flaps, landing gear, etc., slows the aircraft to the required approach speed but extra engine power is needed to maintain the aircraft's attitude and angle of descent. Essentially the 'managed drag' or 'low drag/low power' technique consists of later selection of flaps and landing gear so that more of the approach takes place with the aircraft in a clean, low drag configuration. With the reduction in drag, less engine power is needed with a consequent diminution in noise on the ground.

At some UK airports, the fuller use of these two techniques is dependent on adjustments to Air Traffic Control procedures. The Civil Aviation Authority have made proposals for a trial modification to the Air Traffic Control system for aircraft approaching Heathrow Airport to land from the east.

Complaints to Airline Users' Committee fall

Complaints received by the Airline Users Committee in the six months October 1975-March 1976 fell by almost 36 per cent compared with the same period a year ago. The number of complaints recorded in this period was 151, compared with 235 for the period October 1974-March 1975, and 207 for the period April-September 1975.

Of the complaints received in the latest period, 96 were against airlines (both British and foreign) and 55 were against air travel organisers. The biggest areas of complaint were flight arrangements, including flight cancellations or delays; tariffs, including fare structures and domestic fare increases; baggage handling arrangements; and in-flight service.

The Airline Users Committee was set by the Civil Aviation Authority in July 1973 to assist in protecting the interests of the consumer. Apart from pursuing general problems affecting the user, the committee also investigates individual complaints where the complainant has been unable to obtain satisfaction from the airline or air travel organiser concerned.

The Committee's new address and telephone number are Room T502, Space House, 43-59 Kingsway, London WC2B 6TE, tel. 01-379 7311 ext. 2385 or 2587.

Fuel efficiency booklets for industry

Specific advice on how to use energy more efficiently is being made available to industry and commerce through a new series of booklets published by the Department of Energy.

Copies of the booklets may be obtained free from: Library, Department of Energy, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QT, tel. 01-211 3394.

Cable harness for Europe's geostationary satellite

One of the most complicated cable harnesses made for a European satellite – involving 2,000 cables with 280 connectors strapped to 650 metal bases – has been completed for Europe's first geostationary satellite – GEOS – by British Aircraft Corporation. The harness is in three main parts; for power and pyrotechnic operated mechanisms; data for the day to day running of the satellite and for experiment data. It runs round the periphery of the satellite, the wiring crossing over at right angles in order to prevent electromagnetic interference between circuits. GEOS is due to be launched by rocket from an American test range towards the end of this year and will be an important part in a two-year international magnetospheric study.

Fuel as waste – working group holds first meeting

The first meeting of the Waste Management Advisory Council's working group on the use of waste as fuel was due to be held in London on 27 May.

The group's terms of reference are to determine existing experience and explore the possibilities of using municipal, industrial and other flammable waste as fuel, having regard to environmental and economic considerations:

in industry (particularly for boilers producing process steam)

in power stations

in blocks of flats for domestic heating boilers

The terms of reference include liaison with other WMAC working groups co-opting further members as necessary and making recommendations to the General Policy Committee.

Membership

The group is chaired by Mr. J. K. Smout, managing director of the Witton Site Services Division of Imperial Metals Industries Ltd. Other members are:

E. Douglas, Warren Spring Laboratory: Fuel and combustion technologist.

Prof. D. E. Elliott, Department of Mechanical Engineering University of Aston: Fuel and combustion technologist.

K. Harvey, West Midlands County Council: Mechanical engineering.

R. C. Huxford, National Coal Board: Fuel technologist.

R. Millard, Department of the Environment: Mechanical engineer.

C. Ryder, Deputy chief scientific officer, Department of Energy: Energy technologist.

T. F. Smith, Central Electricity Generating Board: Mechanical engineer.

T. S. Templer, Commercial Development Division, Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd: Project director.

Further members representing economist and publicist interests may be appointed in due course.

Computer analysis on marine casualties

'We are top of the safety league at sea and mean to stay there', John Archer, Under-Secretary of the Marine Division of the Department of Trade, told the Association of Marine Engineering Schools in Portsmouth.

He praised the safety record of the UK merchant fleets over the last 10 years, which was the best in the world compared with other major maritime fleets for which similar statistics were available

He refered to a new development by the department – a computer-based information retrieval system. This will initially store details of casualties to UK ships. Later it will be extended to include details of all statutory surveys carried out on those ships. Then it should be possible to construct a kind of 'risk model', whereby casualty and survey data would be correlated and analysed.

'This should permit us to adapt both the frequency and emphasis of ship surveys and general inspections to cover those safety aspects involving most risk. It should also help the department with the problem of keeping ships' personnel aware of the lessons to be learned from past casualties.'

Mr. Archer refered to other recent developments within the Department's Marine Division relating to the safety of life at sea and then concluded:

'Our shipping industry, is certainly one of our greatest industries, with nearly 10 per cent of world tonnage – the third biggest fleet in the world after Liberia and Japan. It is a modern fleet, over half six years old or less, making a very big contribution to our balance of payments.'

Coastguard caravan to take safety message to boat shows

The Coastguard service is taking its safety message to boatowners and holidaymakers to more than a dozen boat shows, regattas, county shows and other events – by caravan.

The caravan will make its first public appearance at Poole quay and boat show later this month. From June to September it will visit East Anglia, Kent and the south and south-west and give many thousands of people a chance to hear about the work of the Coastguard service and receive advice on safety at sea and on holiday coasts.

The interior of the caravan contains a number of transferable display panels against the background of a simulated rock wall. At one end there is a mock Coastguard lookout.

Inside the new Coastguard caravan: Lieut.-Comdr. John Douglas, Coastguard Chief Inspector, with Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Companies, Aviation and Shipping.

The caravan also contains facilities for showing short films. It was produced by the Central Office of Information for the Department of Trade.

Members of the Coastguard service will man the caravan at all the sites.

Official appointments

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has appointed the following members to the Transport Users' Consultative Committee for East Anglia:

J. Alston*
C. B. Barratt
Cllr. G. C. Beazley
J. Boddy*
M. D. Cornish
B. A. Crick
Mrs. M. Eddington*
J. B. K. Flaxman
Cllr. Mrs. D. Fleming*
Mrs. M. Gilham*
Mrs. J. G. Holman
B. J. Hyde
I. Luder*
Mrs. N. Plumb
Dr. E. Rudd
Mrs. L. Southgate*
K. M. Stigwood
D. H. Taylor*
B. D. Threlfall
J. Varney*
R. F. Woodcraft*

* denotes new member.

East Midlands Gas Consumers' Council. Mrs. Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has appointed the following members: Mr. G. H. Robinson and Councillor Mrs. R. Timmins until 30 November 1977 and Mr. J. L. Hammill, MBE, and Mr. R. M. King until 30 November 1978.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the date(s) specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
23 April 1976		
1,376,621	The Post Office	Transistor amplifier circuit with adjustable gain
1,409,237	The Post Office	Improvements in or relating to pseudo-random signal generators
1,409,303	The Post Office	Improvements in or relating to optical strands
1,410,919	The Post Office	Improvements in conveyors and diverter units therefor
1,411,744	The Post Office	Apparatus for D.C. conversion
1,411,945	The Post Office	Improvements relating to digital signal generators
1,412,158	The Post Office	Improvements in or relating to a surge arrester circuit for protection of line transmission systems
1,142,624	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Improved vehicle bodies
1,151,365	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Improvements in or relating to internal combustion engines
1,217,021	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Improvements in or relating to carburettor assemblies for internal combustion engines
1,228,842	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault and Automobiles Peugeot	Improvements in flexibility correctors in vehicle suspension systems
1,205,758	Egyesult Izzolampa Es Villamossagi Reszvenytarsasag	Power metallurgical large-crystalline tungsten metal and tungsten incandescent bodies (filaments) with thallium addition
1,312,641	Egyesult Izzolampa Es Villamossagi Reszvenytarsasag	A cathode for an electric device such as a gas discharge lamp
1,312,801	Egyesult Izzolampa Es Villamossagi Reszvenytarsasag	A method and apparatus for fitting a cap on to the bulb of a lamp
1,316,077	The Grease Appliance Co. Ltd.	Improvements in grease guns
1,318,022	The Grease Appliance Co. Ltd.	Improvements in grease guns
1,346,665	The Grease Appliance Co. Ltd.	Improved grease gun
1,346,078	Nippon Victor Kabushiki Kaisha	Four channel record reproducing apparatus
1,356,848	Nippon Victor Kabushiki Kaisha	Noise reduction system and apparatus using a compression and expansion system
1,391,003	Nippon Victor Kabushiki Kaisha	Recording system for a multichannel record disc
1,027,343	John Vernon Buckland	Improvements in or relating to cargo, or like handling apparatus for ships
1,220,469	Telefunken Patentverwertungsgesellschaft mbH	Screen-grid tube
1,228,425	Karl Evert Jarnbrink, Per Harry Elias Claesson, and Rolf Albin Zander	Electromagnetic relay
1,247,907	Peter John Millar	Improvements in or relating to ground-heating and/or drying apparatus
1,285,150	Societe Anonyme Poclain	Improvements in or relating to hydraulic lifting apparatus
1,344,749	Peabody Holmes Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to vaporisation of liquefied petroleum gas
1,355,974	Karl Vockenhuber	An arrangement and process for synchronising signals
1,358,744	Societe Industrielle de Combustible Nucleaire	Apparatus for the continuous vacuum casting of metals or metal alloys
1,394,991	GSM Electrical Controls Ltd.	A potentiometer

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patent Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. Armitage
Comptroller

Applications for investment grant

The Department of Industry has accepted since 1 April 1976 applications for investment grant in respect of capital expenditure incurred in the period 1 October to 31 December 1975. These applications have been payable from 1 April 1976.

The department now announces that applications in respect of the following quarter 1 January to 31 March 1976 will be accepted from 1 July 1976 and that payment on such applications, after approval, will begin from that date.

Investment grant is payable on expenditure incurred after 26 October 1970 only where it arises under a contract entered into by that date. Applications should be made to the department on the appropriate form, accompanied by form IG/32 (or form IG/33 for ships) and relevant evidence of contract.

Closing dates

The department reminds applicants that, by virtue of the Investment Grant Termination (No. 5) Order 1975 and of the Direction made under it on 17 February 1975, no investment grant will be made in respect of expenditure incurred in the period 1 October to 31 December 1974 unless application on the appropriate form and accompanied by a report by an independent accountant is made to the Department of Industry before 1 July 1976. Applicants should ensure that they have duly completed the appropriate form and forwarded it to the reporting accountant in sufficient time to enable him to examine and report on it and for the documents to be received by one of the Grants Offices not later than 30 June 1976.

Applications relating to expenditure incurred during the following periods should be made by the dates specified.

Expenditure incurred	Date before which application must be made
1 January 1975-31 March 1975	1 October 1976

By virtue of the Investment Grants Termination (No. 6) Order 1976 and the Direction made under it on 9 February 1976 applications relating to expenditure incurred during the following periods should be made by the dates specified:

Expenditure incurred	Date before which application must be made
1 April 1975-30 June 1975	1 January 1977
1 July 1975-30 September 1975	1 April 1977
1 October 1975-31 December 1975	1 July 1977
1 January 1976-31 March 1976	1 October 1977

Firms contemplating applying for investment grants towards expenditure incurred on the production of prototypes must also comply with all the requirements as to the making of applications by specified terminal dates. Special considerations may affect this type of application and if firms forsee difficulty in meeting these requirements they should seek guidance from the appropriate office.

Guidance on the preparation of forms may be obtained from the appropriate office. The addresses of the offices are:

Department of Industry, Regional Development Grants Office,

Queensway House, West Precinct, Town Centre, Billingham, Cleveland TS23 2NF, tel. (0642) 553671, telex 58608.

St. Peter's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle Merseyside L20 3LZ, tel. 051-922 4030 telex 627162.

24/26 Newport Road, Cardiff CF2 1SY, tel. (0222) 42611, telex 49538.

Magnet House, Waterloo Street, Glasgow G2 7BT, tel. 041-221 9833, telex 77611.

Forms for ships, hovercraft and computers are available from the Department of Industry, Regional Development Grants Division, Room 2722, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU, tel. 01-211 5518 telex 918829.

Industrial development in the North-east

Work has started on an advance factory of about 280m² (3,000 sq. ft) for the Development Commission at Allendale, Northumberland. The premises should be ready for occupation early in 1977.

A contract has been awarded to H. Kearton and Son Ltd., of Alston. Architects for the project are J. D. Coxon and Associates of Newcastle, and the quantity surveyors are Martin and Felton of Sunderland.

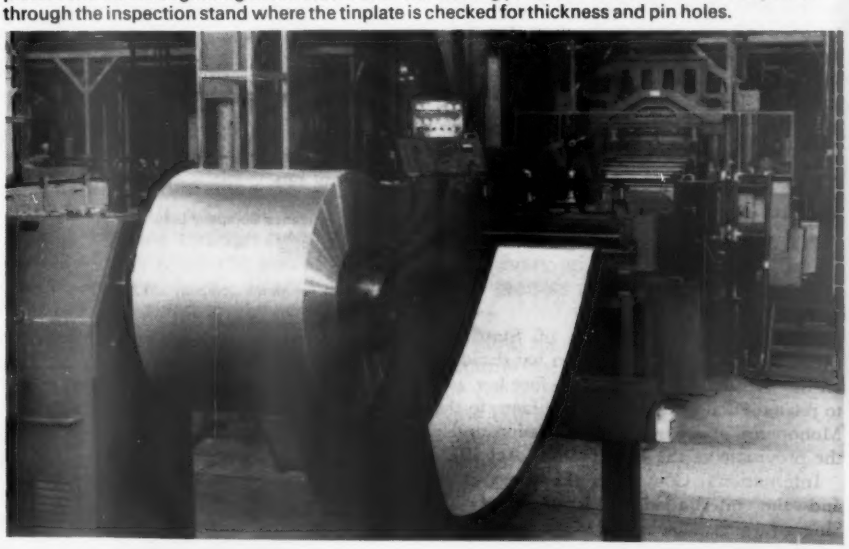
Contracts have been granted for four more advance factories in the North-east.

On the Cowpen Industrial Estate, Blyth, a block of four terrace units totalling about 1,000m² (11,000 sq. ft) is being built by Brims and Co. Ltd., of Walker, Newcastle upon Tyne, under a contract worth some £124,000. Architects for the project are J. D. Coxon and Associates, and the quantity surveyors are J. B. Wearmouth and Newbigin, both of Newcastle upon Tyne. Work has just started and the units should be ready for occupation during October.

Two factories, each of 1,350m² (15,000 sq.ft), and a block of four terrace units totalling about 1,000m² (11,000 sq. ft), are being built on a new site in Victoria Road, Hebburn, Tyne and Wear. A contract worth about £350,000 has been awarded to Ralph Bowey and Sons Ltd. of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne. The quantity surveyors are J. W. Summers and Partners of Gosforth, and the architects are Ainsworth Spark Associates of Newcastle upon Tyne. Work has just started and the factories should be completed by the end of the year.

Inquiries regarding purchase or lease to Regional Director, Department of Industry, Northern Region, Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4TR (tel Newcastle (0632) 27575).

Metal Box's largest single investment in the UK – Westhoughton factory four miles from Bolton. The £11 million factory, which will be in full production in the autumn, produces tinplate two-piece cans for the soft drinks market. The minimum output from the four lines, which produce cans by the drawn and wall-ironing process, is 650 million a year on a five-day three-shift cycle. The picture shows the beginning of the drawn and wall-ironing process. From the reel the coil passes through the inspection stand where the tinplate is checked for thickness and pin holes.



Industrial land acquired at Wigan for new advance factory

The Department of Industry has acquired a 20 acre site at Martland Mill, Wigan, to use for future industrial development. The land was bought from H. J. Heinz and Co. Ltd.

Initially, the site has been chosen to take the 25,000 sq ft (2,250 sq m) advance factory allocated to Wigan in a recent programme. Construction is expected to start in September.

Local authority consumer services

Representatives of the local authority associations met Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, on 21 May to discuss the development of local authority consumer services. The associations represented were the Association of County Councils, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities, the London Boroughs Association and the Association of District Councils.

The Secretary of State thanked the local authorities for their willing participation in her initiatives to establish more consumer advice centres – over 120 will be in operation by the end of the year – and to set up local price surveys – 236 are now in operation. The associations explained that the development and maintenance of consumer services were limited by the need to limit local authority spending, on which central and local government were agreed. The Secretary of State said that she knew how hard pressed the staff in this area were, and that the Government took the fullest account of this in its consideration of all decisions that would affect the burden upon them. It was agreed that there should be further discussions with the associations about procedures for administering the Consumer Credit Act.

Clearance of merger proposal

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection has decided, on the information at present before her, not to refer the following proposed merger to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973.

International Computers (Holdings) Ltd. and the international operations of the Singer Business Machines Division.

Historic documents on monopolies and cartels

Two formerly secret studies on the monopolies and cartels which regulated the domestic market and UK exports in the mid-forties have been published by the Central Library of the Department of Industry. They were prepared as part of a considerable effort, from 1943 onwards, in the Board of Trade on the problems of converting the economy to a peacetime basis and the longer term postwar issues of creating and maintaining full employment, raising living standards, increasing exports and international trade liberalisation. Much of that thinking subsequently found expression in the economic programmes of successive governments, eg in regional policies, continued stress on the importance of exports, policies to promote industrial efficiency and structural change, and support through the United Nations for efforts to liberalise international trade and investment.

Policies towards monopolies and cartels – with their implications for home and international economic issues – were particularly considered. The two studies mentioned were conducted by the Board of Trade's Industrial Reconstruction Unit in 1944 and 1945 to prepare for postwar legislation and the forthcoming international negotiations.

Much of the material on which the studies were based came from internal sources and they are a unique body of information on industrial structure and the regulation of competition over a wide range of industry in the interwar years. Recently the studies were declassified from Secret and were placed in the Public Record Office.

They have now been published as they are of considerable historical interest for explaining the background development and subsequent implementation of competition policies in the UK and they deserve a wider audience.

The studies are in two volumes covering internal and international cartels, respectively, and are obtainable at £10 (cash with order) from the Central Library, Department of Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

References to monopolies and mergers commission

An extension of time has been allowed for the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to report on the merger situations which appear to arise between Eurocanadian Shipholdings Ltd. and Furness Withy and Company Ltd., and its subsidiary, Manchester Liners Ltd. Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has agreed to the reporting period to be extended to 30 July following representations from the Commission that there are special reasons why the report cannot be made by 27 May, as specified in the references.

Under section 70 (2) of the Act the Secretary of State may allow one further period of not more than three months on any one reference on representations from the Com-

Insurance Companies Act 1974: authorisations

The following authorisations to carry on insurance business in Great Britain were issued by the Secretary of State for Trade under Section 3(1) of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 during the period 1 April to 30 April 1976.

Name of insurer, registered office or address in Great Britain	Country of incorporation if outside Great Britain	Date of authorisation	Class or classes of insurance business for which authorisation was issued
Kyoei Fire and Marine Insurance Company (UK) Ltd., Minster House, Arthur Street, London EC4R 9BQ		13.4.76	MAT
Tower Hill Insurance Company Ltd., 35 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5DB		29.4.76	LIAB, MAT, MV, PL, PA, PROP
The Warwick Insurance Company Ltd., Security House, 160/161 Bromsgrove Street, Birmingham B5 6NY		13.4.76	MAT

Classes of business

I	Industrial assurance business
LIAB	Liability insurance business
MAT	Marine, aviation and transport insurance business
MV	Motor vehicle insurance business
OLT	Ordinary long term insurance business
PL	Pecuniary loss insurance business
PA	Personal accident insurance business
PROP	Property insurance business

mission that there are special reasons why the report cannot be made within the period specified in the reference.

The period for the making of the report is being extended because the inquiries have been both wide ranging and exceptionally complex; many conflicts of evidence have had to be investigated; considerable legal argument has also had to be considered; and consultations with the main parties and other witnesses are still continuing.

Funeral charges inquiry

Reflecting some public concern about the matter the Price Commission has been asked by the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection to make a report about the cost of funerals and associated charges.

The Price Commission has already started its inquiry and will be getting in touch with the trade. It has also received a number of letters from private individuals. It is possible that other members of the public would like to write to the Commission. Any letters should be addressed to: the Price Commission, Room N613, Neville House, Page Street, London SW1P 4LS.

Trade Marks Registry Centenary exhibition

Early trade marks will be on display at a public exhibition in London in June to commemorate the centenary of the Trade Marks Registry. Other exhibits will include historical records of the establishment of the registry, an indication of the working of the registration system and the evolution of trade mark design over 100 years. A Viatron machine used for recording the particulars of new trade mark applications for the computer data base will also be demonstrated.

The exhibition will be open to the public in the Rotunda of the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London WC2A 1AY from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays 14 to 18 June and 21 to 25 June.

Pounc
Pounc
Post Office Users' National Council
Pounc
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The detailed record of POUNC activity is set out in reports available on request.

The Pounc – Post Office Users' National Council – exhibition stand, which requires a space about 13 ft by 6 ft if manned, though it can be accommodated on a narrower site. It is not strictly necessary for the stand to be manned all the time : several handouts are available for members of the public. Inquiries on the use of the stand should be directed to Mr. C. Chivers or Miss J. Martin at Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, London SE1 8UA (01-928 9458).

New booklet on oil education provision

'Scottish Education and Training and North Sea Oil' is the title of a new booklet which has been published by the Scottish Education Department. It is the fourth in a regular series aimed at employers, keeping track of Further Education provision in Scotland for the oil industry.

The three types of post-school education are described in the book: The most numerous type of establishment is the Further Education centre, 60 of which are provided by local authorities. These offer a wide range of courses on every possible basis from day release to full-time. In addition there are 14 independently administered Central Institutions providing degree, diploma and professional higher level course, outwith the universities. The bulk of degree and post-degree study is provided by Scotland's eight universities. The booklet provides a comprehensive list of courses which might be of value to employers.

Since the publication of the last leaflet in the series, several important developments have taken place, these include the setting up of a 10-week course in non-destructive testing, at Paisley College of Technology and the establishment of the Centre for Drilling Technology at Livingston.

Copies of the booklet can be obtained from the Scottish Education Department.

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Technology News

The new prospectors – sorting out domestic refuse

Surveys have shown that, of the 15 million tons of household waste collected from British homes each year, by weight 19 per cent is made up of fine material such as ashes, dust and other particles; 18 per cent putrescibles such as food waste; paper makes up a significant 32 per cent; metal, 9 per cent; glass 11 per cent; textiles 3 per cent; plastics 2 per cent; and unclassified materials 6 per cent. At Warren Spring Laboratory an investigation has set out to demonstrate that half by weight, and 80 per cent by volume, of the national household dustbin contents are potentially re-usable, and these can be recycled – some to be used again and again and again.

The first problem is a technical one – how to segregate the potentially re-usable materials from each other and from the discards. Warren Spring chose to assemble a pilot scale dry primary processing plant which, for this purpose, initially sorts materials according to size. The investigators invited Stevenage Borough Council to co-operate in the experiment by supplying the necessary household waste to work on.

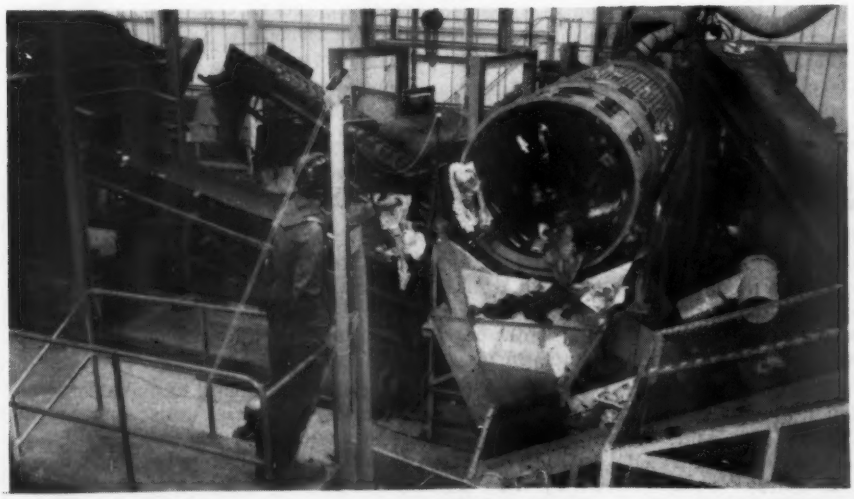
To start with one of the problems was how to open the plastic bags, used by most Stevenage residents, without breaking the contents, making subsequent separations more difficult. Their answer was a modified screw compactor – the first stage in the primary sorting circuit. The action of the screw is to squeeze the bags against projecting cutters. They are split open so that their contents can be liberated before passing into the rotary screen where they will be sorted according to size. The rotary action of the screen also helps to shake the waste free from the plastic bags. This rotating screen is the centre of the primary sorting circuit, a circuit which is made up of equipment readily available on the open market. This screen is a kind of terminus where deliveries arrive, are sorted according to size, and then in most cases are despatched for further processing, after which they will be seen to have a positive, instead of a negative, value.

In the present experiment fine materials are discarded. It is simply not economical, although technically possible, to feed these materials into a secondary recovery circuit. From the 12mm aperture section, coarser materials are conveyed to the 50mm apertures. Metals, broken glass and putrescibles make up the bulk of the materials falling out – on to a conveyor. On this plant a carefully positioned electro-magnet separates out fine ferrous metals. The remainder is separated by passing it through a thrower. This device relies on sliding friction to separate light from heavy materials. The lightweight material falls into the nearside bin and is discarded, while the heavy material enters a brine tank on the far side. Here, materials such as glass and metal sink, while the misplaced putrescibles float off, and are discarded with the remainder of the lightweight material. The mixture containing glass, metal, stones, etc is recovered from the brine tank, is hammer milled, and then passes through a secondary circuit to recover glass by froth flotation. Initial tests suggest that the reclaimed glass is suitable for use as cullet in the manufacture of green bottle glass.

Having passed along the screen, larger objects will be re-circulated via a hammer-mill. The under-sized materials, having fallen through the apertures, then pass under a magnetic separator. This extracts ferrous metals, mostly tin cans, which at present find a ready market in iron making. A possible alternative outlet for recovered clean tin plate lies in de-tinning.

The sorting process continues, and uses belt velocity to separate dense from light materials. Dense materials, with a relatively long trajectory, pass over a self-cleaning, rotating drum, whilst the light materials fall to the near-side of the drum. The dense materials are combined with those recovered from the brine tank. The lightweight materials pass through an air classifier – so that any remaining dense material is extracted and discarded.

In co-operation with a manufacturer of agricultural machinery, Warren Spring Laboratory pelletized large quantities of the paper-rich material. The firing characteristics of these pellets were then assessed by the Coal Research Establishment. To demonstrate that the pellets could be fired in the same way as coal, a conventional chain-grate stoker was used. This storable form of energy was found to have a calorific value two-thirds that of industrial coal. During the trial firing, the composition of the flue gases was monitored. Among other characteristics it was found that the total acidity of the flue gases was less than that when firing the same weight of coal. If all the combustibles in household waste were converted into this type of fuel, it would represent an annual saving to the nation equivalent to more than 3 million tons of coal, or 15 million barrels of oil.



Taken from 'The New Prospectors', a new film which describes the work being carried out at Warren Spring Laboratory by scientists Douglas Jackson and Ted Douglas. Demonstrating the technical feasibility of recovering potentially re-usable materials from household waste, the pictures show (left) part of the experimental plant for the physical sorting of household materials and (right) fuel pellets made from refuse. The film has been produced for the Department of Industry by the Central Office of Information.

Aerosol sprays may not damage the ozone layer

The effect of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) on the ozone layer may be much less than was formerly feared, according to a new report from Harwell.

Strong pressure has mounted, particularly in the United States, for a ban on the use of CFCs as aerosol propellants since 1974 when Professor Rowland first proposed that their continued use could lead to a reduction of the ozone layer in the stratosphere. The ozone layer screens out harmful ultra-violet rays from the sun and it was feared that the consequential increase in ultra-violet radiation at ground level would lead to an increase in the incidence of skin cancer and other undesirable effects.

According to this theory, CFCs are not destroyed in the troposphere (lower atmosphere) but diffuse to the stratosphere (upper atmosphere) where they are broken down by ultra-violet radiation to release free chlorine. This chlorine is capable of catalytically destroying the ozone produced there and earlier calculations indicated that continued release of CFCs at present production rates would eventually lead to an 8 per cent decrease in ozone and a corresponding 16 per cent increase in ultra-violet radiation.

Experimental evidence and theoretical calculations gathered in the last two years have so far tended to support the theory. But now Drs. Alan Eggleton, Tony Cox and Dick Derwent, working under contract for the Department of the Environment at the Environmental and Medical Sciences Division, Harwell, report having carried out new theoretical calculations with a computer model in which the effects of a comparatively unknown chemical, chlorine nitrate, have been included. Chlorine nitrate, formed in the stratosphere by chemical reaction between chlorine oxide free radicals and nitrogen dioxide 'locks up' some of the chlorine released from CFCs, reducing the effect on the ozone layer.

The effect is larger than first expected by others, including Professor Rowland, because the chlorine nitrate also 'locks up' some of the nitrogen oxides which take part in another catalytic ozone destruction cycle responsible for maintaining the natural ozone balance.

These results indicate that pressure for an immediate ban on the use of CFCs as aerosol propellants is premature and considerable further research is needed before their effects can be further established.

* Report – AERE-R 8383 by R. A. Cox, R. G. Derwent and A. E. J. Eggleton. (HMSO: published 20 May 1976.)

Terotechnology at Barking

Under investment is, it is often said, one of Britain's problems but even so, re-equipping can be very expensive. As the Chief Executive of British Leyland commented recently, when gleaming new machinery arrives it can mean trouble – unless you are extremely careful. Learning to choose carefully and bringing together all aspects into a disciplined and logical function is what terotechnology is about.

To make industrialists aware of its implications the Barking College of Technology, in conjunction with the National Terotechnology Centre and Department of Industry are organising a one-day seminar entitled 'Introducing Terotechnology' on 1 July 1976.

Chairman of the seminar will be Dennis Parkes, Director of the National Terotechnology Centre and subjects covered will include management, design, marketing, maintenance, accounting, education and training.

The fee of £8 plus 64p VAT includes buffet lunch. Further details from W. Woods, Industrial Liaison Officer, Barking College of Technology, Dagenham Road, Romford Essex RM7 0XU, tel. Romford 60532.

Solar energy report soon

The solar energy report, by the Energy Technology Support Unit at Harwell, prepared for the Department of Energy, is expected to be published in July as a discussion paper.

Comstar 1 satellite launched

The first Comstar 1 communications satellite, for which British Aircraft Corporation made major sub-systems, is now moving towards its operating position after a successful launch recently from Cape Canaveral. The 20-foot high satellite will relay telephone traffic and television within the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Presently drifting eastwards at 3.2 degrees a day, Comstar 1 is expected to arrive on station around 2 June. It is scheduled to become operational about a month later. Launch of the second Comstar 1 satellite is scheduled for 22 July.

The Comstar 1 satellite series is being developed and constructed by Hughes Aircraft Company for the Comsat General Corporation which will lease communications capacity to American Telephone and Telegraph Company as part of that company's planned satellite system.

Each Comstar 1 will be able to handle approximately 14,000 telephone conversations or about twice the capacity of the satellites presently operating. This has been achieved by the cross polarisation technique which allows re-use of the same frequency bands and therefore more efficient use of the radio-frequency spectrum.

BAC has manufactured the greater part of the structures, solar arrays, cable harnesses and battery packs for these massive satellites. The satellite has a seven year design lifetime in orbit.

Preventing marine growth

When brackish or sea water is used for cooling purposes, it can cause fouling in expensive equipment. This electro-chlorinator, made by International Research and Development of Newcastle, injects sodium hypochloride into the flowing water to prevent the growth of marine organisms. Each unit is capable of dosing 18,000 gallons (81.827 litres) of sea water per hour.

Asbestos

Now that a committee has been set up to review the health risks from asbestos there are unlikely to be any official announcements until they have had a chance to report.

Nevertheless there is still speculation about the type of changes which may be made, for instance it was rumoured that asbestos might be banned from use in the lagging of pipes.

In many products the asbestos fibres are already 'locked in' by resin or some similar material. The danger comes when the fibres are damaged, or disturbed by machining or drilling.

Last month the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection announced a voluntary labelling scheme for products containing asbestos, covering all do-it-yourself materials and a range of household goods. By October, they will all carry cautionary labels and leaflets will be available in the shops setting out ways of avoiding exposure to asbestos dust.

These recommendations, provided by the Asbestos Information Committee, are expected to include advice to the handyman suggesting precautions such as the use of a hand saw rather than a power tool, damping the asbestos before starting and working in the open air rather than indoors.

The South West

The South West:

R. C. McVickers, Regional Director, South West Region of the Department of Industry

An introduction to the industry of the region and the policy which the Department of Industry is pursuing.

By R. C. McVickers, Regional Director

Since the West Country is Britain's most popular holiday area there are few of our countrymen who have not visited us at some time, and gone away regretfully but with happy memories. Many do indeed return to stay – and not only in retirement. Because of this migration the population of the south west region, now 4.6 million, has grown at a rate much faster since the war than in the country as a whole, and the relatively fast rate of population growth is expected to continue so that the region will have well over 5 million by the end of the century.

Some residents face this prospect of continuing growth with some anxiety. The south west region is distinguished from all others by its outstanding environment, more than half its area being designated as national parks, areas of outstanding natural beauty, green belts and areas of great landscape value. It has 270 miles of 'heritage coast' as classified by the Countryside Commission; the region's wealth of historic towns is world famous; more than 32,000 buildings are listed of architectural and historic merit – a fifth of England's total. Altogether a very pleasant place indeed in which to live. Will it remain so when yet more people come?

Region defined

But I had better define the region. We are talking of seven counties, that is Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Avon, Somerset, Dorset, Devon and Cornwall, with the Isles of Scilly. In area, rather more than one-tenth of Great Britain, with around 8 per cent of the population of Great Britain, 7 per cent of employees and 6 per cent of manufacturing employees. There are only three large centres of population, Bristol (with Bath) 580,000; Bournemouth/Christchurch/Poole 294,000; and Plymouth 251,000. The Gloucester/Cheltenham area numbers 177,000; Swindon (now Thamesdown) centres a population approach-150,000; and Torbay 110,000: but the region generally features many small or medium-sized towns, mostly having their roots deep in history and maintaining today their individual characters and cheerful dignity, each closely identified with its surrounding countryside.

Although the holiday industry and agriculture are, for some, the best-known elements of the economy of the south west – and very valuable they are too – manufacturing industry is many times larger and provides 29.1 per cent of the region's jobs (UK = 34.6 per cent). For centuries indeed the towns of the West Country provided much of the country's manufactured goods. Bristol remembers it was once the city of merchants second in importance only to London, its port handling the trade with the West Indies and the American colonies, with industries – not only tobacco, chocolate, and other food processing, but packaging and paper, printing, ship-building and the production of machinery for these industries – developing therefrom and leading to others.

The other towns in its hinterland and along the axes between Bristol, Plymouth and London developed their own industrial specialities: some have given their names to industries, such as the carpet factories of Wilton or Axminster, whilst West of England cloth, Yeovil's gloves, Honiton lace, Poole pottery, became as famous as Cheddar cheese or Devon cream or Cornish pasties. Cornwall's mines, producing tin and copper, were prosperous in Roman times – and large employers in the 19th century. Even today they are of strategic importance supplying 20 per cent of the UK tin requirements.

This relative industrial importance (though not the actual strength) of manufacturing in the south west declined with the establishment and rapid growth of the industrial centres of the midlands and north in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The region did indeed benefit from the growing prosperity, but it developed no new overriding speciality, no special concentration of population in a particular industry or great conurbation, no new towns – except for the railway towns, notably Swindon and Newton Abbot, and for the holiday centres, notably Bournemouth and Torquay.

Well poised for expansion

But a new wave of industrial development came over the half century starting in 1920s. Some of this resulted from expansion of the region's existing industries to meet the expanding consumer demands of the nation, and for export. A further contribution came from decisions of local or other entrepreneurs to expand in the region's towns the new, mostly light, industries of the sort developing in the south of England and midlands. Today the list of industries is almost endless: tobacco, food and drink, printing, packaging, paper, footwear, clothing, boatbuilding – these are still strong, together with machinery for these and for related industries; but mining machinery, electronics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, brushware, plastics, tyres, industrial rubber goods, railway equipment, building materials and equipment, cranes, diesel engines, automotive components, aero engines, non-ferrous metals, agricultural machinery, office machinery, instrumenta-

growth and diversity

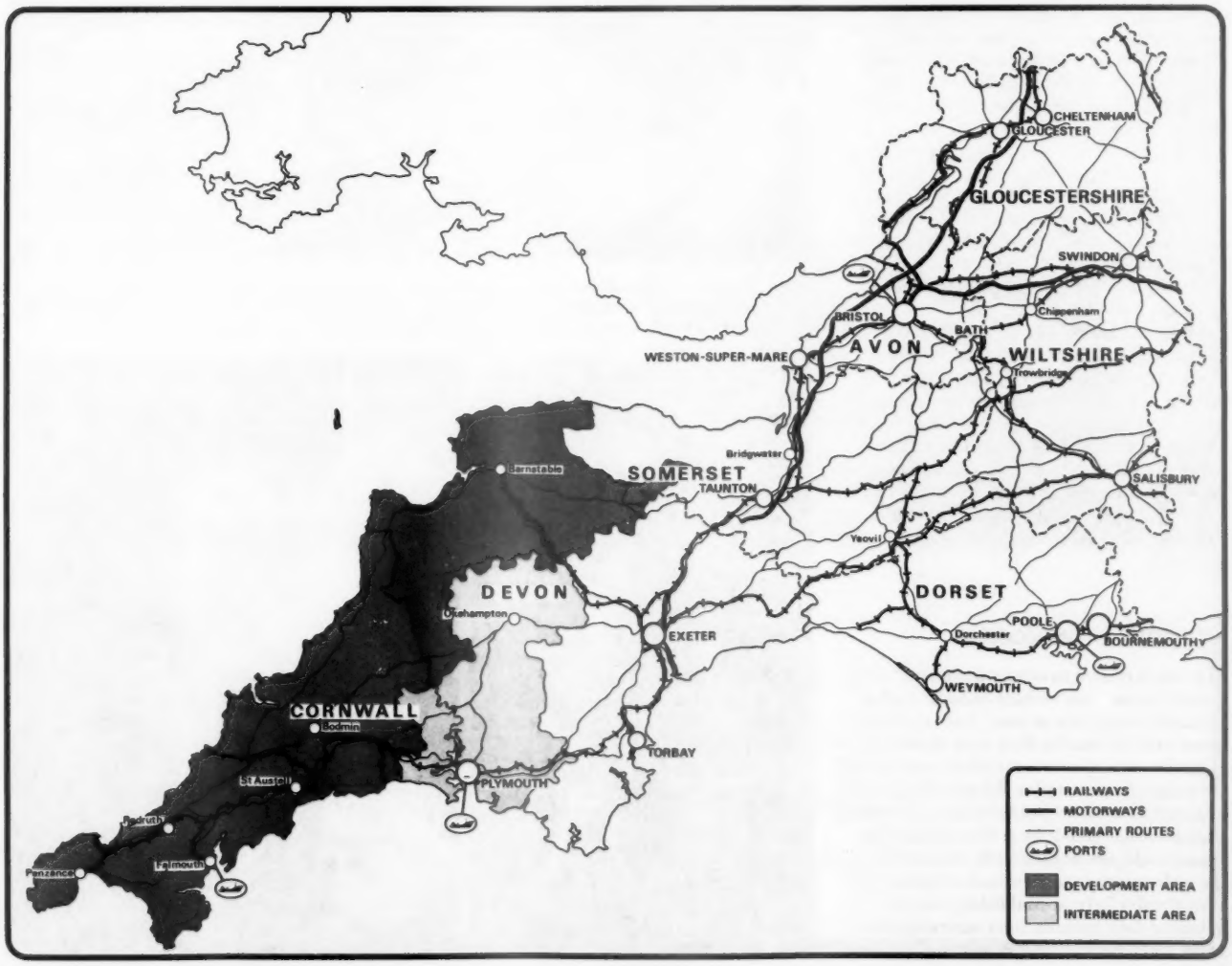
tion, marine engineering, are also all firmly established. More than 40,000 are employed in the aviation industries of Bristol, Christchurch, Yeovil – and not only in the production of Concorde and Westland helicopters. Gloucester and Cheltenham are now substantial and well diversified manufacturing centres. Swindon is a prime example of rebirth, having grown rapidly during the 1960s and since from an anxious and dreary railway town into a confident, attractive new home for industry and people moving out from London, having a well-diversified and normally prosperous economy, well poised for further expansion.

This process of development received considerable impetus from the building of the M4 and M5 motorways, which have given Bristol in particular new advantages as a distributive centre which commerce and industry have been quick to see and act upon, and have brought further overspill west and south. There have been times when the northern part of the region (Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Avon) and particular towns elsewhere have experienced pressure of demand on the local labour market, and we have been concerned to try to steer proposed new industrial developments further into the south-west peninsula. Fortunately we have not needed to refuse many applications for industrial development certificates, for firms usually see for themselves that an excellent labour force and an attractive living and working environment await them just as readily in the locations further on, with less congestion and at savings which go some way to offset the cost of greater distance.

The absence of concentration on heavy industry – coal, steel, shipbuilding – has protected the south west from the job losses and other distresses experienced elsewhere in the 1930s and since.

Economic diversity

There were some losses at coalmines, now gone, and shipbuilding and repair, but the economic diversity, and natural inflow of new industry, enabled these mostly to be absorbed. The only serious distress came earlier, in Cornwall, when metalliferous mining declined in the later part of the 19th century following the discovery of richer deposits of tin and copper abroad.

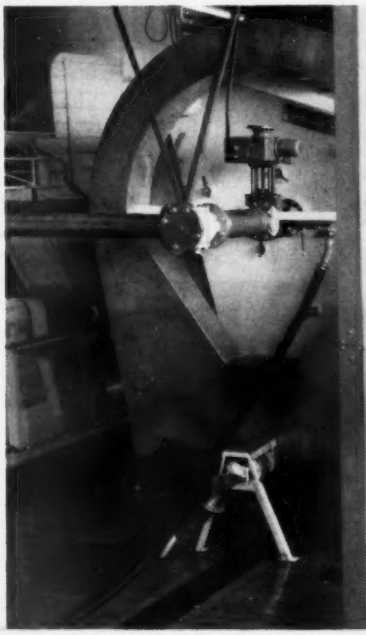


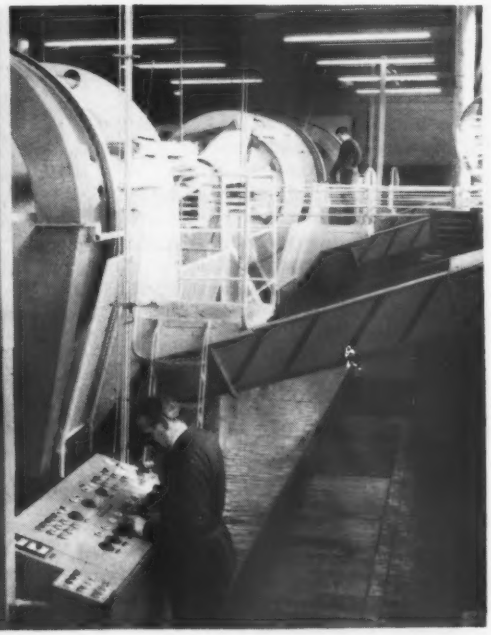
However, the evidence of the influx of new industry in the past 40 years becomes thinner as distance increases south west into the peninsula, and although the holiday industry has been a compensation for this, Cornwall and north and west Devon have suffered particularly from lack of sufficient manufacturing employment, range of job opportunities and stability through variations in the trade cycle which the improvements in the national standard of living, education and mobility have made normal requirements of a local economy. These more distant areas have in general higher unemployment rates (especially seasonally), lower activity rates and lower earnings than elsewhere. Wives cannot get work as easily; young people have often to take jobs below their capacity, or move away from home. Some localities are over-dependent on single employers or narrow ranges of inter-dependent industry, and when these swings hit recession there are not the roundabouts to which to turn.

Hence the designation of most of Cornwall and north Devon as development areas in 1966, and the rest of Cornwall, the Plymouth area, and west Devon as intermediate areas. Comprising around one-fifth of the region in population terms, these south-west assisted areas differ from the other assisted areas of the country in that they do not need large new factories employing thousands – indeed, if such came along we should ordinarily find difficulty in accommodating them except perhaps in Plymouth.

History and geography have located the population of Cornwall and (again apart from Plymouth) of the western parts of Devon in small towns, and although the rate of unemployment is high in many of these, especially seasonaliy, their individual need for new jobs runs into hundreds rather than thousands. Moreover, because of the nature of the terrain, and of the beauty of the landscape, land suitable for industrial development is not plentiful.

Above : Westland Helicopters and Normalair Garrett operate from the factory complex at Yeovil, with the airfield from which helicopter testing is carried out, alongside. Below, also in Somerset are the fruit presses of Showering Ltd. at Shepton Mallett.



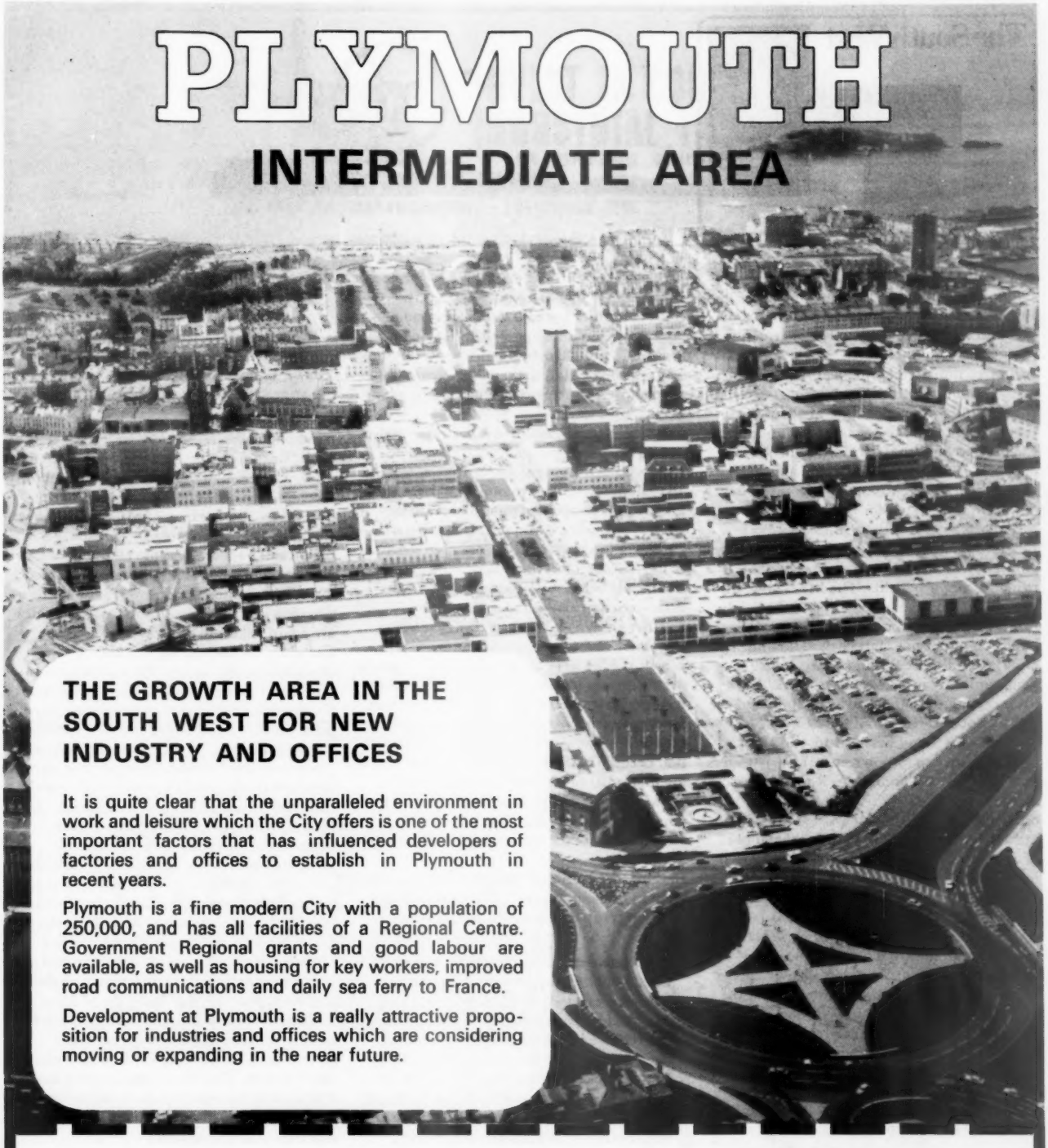


Warmth of welcome

We seek therefore to attract to the south-west assisted areas firms wishing to begin with a relatively small labour force, but expecting to grow with the locality they have chosen for their new home, over a period of several years. Newcomers interested in this sort of situation, and especially those prepared to train workers and to attract people from the surrounding countryside, are impressed by the warmth of the welcome they receive, and are given very considerable help in establishing and developing their business from central government and local authorities, starting from our

PLYMOUTH

INTERMEDIATE AREA



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It is quite clear that the unparalleled environment in work and leisure which the City offers is one of the most important factors that has influenced developers of factories and offices to establish in Plymouth in recent years.

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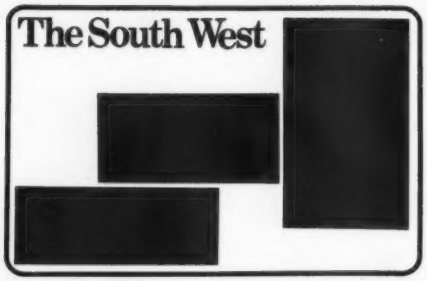
The South West



own South West Industrial Development Office specially located for the purpose in Plymouth. This help includes finance on favourable terms and possibly the provision of a government factory.

Although the 'peripheral location' – distance from national centres of population – has discouraged firms from locating in adequate numbers in the south-west assisted areas in the past, we find that firms who have in fact chosen Cornwall rarely complain of transport costs as a practical problem. Of course, they will have worked out for themselves what these costs are likely to be: one would expect the produce of bulky, low value items to have gone elsewhere. But the motorway system is bringing major benefits. The M5 is now substantially complete to Exeter, and the road from Exeter to Plymouth has been improved almost to motorway standards. The spine road (A30) from Exeter through to Penzance is being similarly improved, as is the A38 link from Plymouth to the A30 at Bodmin and the link to North Devon from the M5. The ferry opened by Brittany Ferries Ltd. in 1973 is providing an expanding service for passengers and goods from Plymouth to Roscoff in Britanny.

Since 1966 the south-west assisted areas have attracted their full share of the national pool of mobile jobs. Nearly 200 firms have moved in from elsewhere, providing work for some 12,000 people: these included 12 projects established by foreign-owned companies, employing 2,700. They have brought the total of manufacturing firms employing 11 or more to around 700. Altogether not unsatisfactory progress was being made prior to the present recession.

There is no doubt that the current recession has hit the south west region hard – both the assisted and the non-assisted parts of the region. The rise in unemployment came sooner than in the rest of Great Britain and rose faster. In this region, as in the country as a whole, the underlying trend in unemployment moved downward throughout 1973, but in the south west this trend was reversed from December 1973. At that time the seasonally adjusted south-west rate was 2.0 per cent and the UK rate was 2.1 per cent. By December 1975 they were 5.7 per cent and 4.9 per cent respectively and have risen since although the rate of increase in the three monthly average has shown a welcome decrease. Over the two years ended December 1975 the increase in south west's seasonally adjusted rate was greater not only than the national average increase, but also than that recorded by each other region, in most cases by a wide margin. The rates for the south west development area and the south west intermediate area rose to 10.4 per cent and 6.7 per cent respectively in December 1975, while the rates for the UK's DAs and IAs as a whole had risen to 7.1 per cent and 5.2 per cent.

The number of unemployed in the region increased by 61,000 over the two years (seasonally adjusted). Had the rate of increase been at the lower UK rate this figure would have been 23,000 lower.

What are the reasons for this disproportionate experience? Analysis of the normal occupations of those unemployed at September 1975 shows that more than half of the males and over 80 per cent of the females are in clerical and related and unskilled groups (including selling, catering, cleaning in the case of the females): but the UK situation is not significantly different from this. There was little variation also in the age structure.

Further analysis shows however that whilst extractive and manufacturing industries accounted for some of the south west's relative deterioration, the sectors mainly responsible were construction and services. Both of these latter sectors are unusually prominent in the economy of the south west region – construction because of the importance of house building in normal times (both from influx of working-age population and because of the popularity of the region for retirement); services because of the importance of the holiday industries.

In short, the increased incidence of unemployment in the south west region over the past two years may be traced to the following causes:

1 the relative importance of construction, notably house-building (but also offices, warehouses, etc.), and thus the increased local incidence of national recession in this;
2 the relative importance of service industries, notably distribution and the holiday trades – which have been affected also by the increased trend to self-service holidays;
3 the importance in the manufacturing sector of newer industries – electronics, packagings, components, equipment and materials for the automotive and construction industries, processed foods – which had expanded markedly in and into the region over the previous two decades, and have been especially badly affected by the national and world recession.

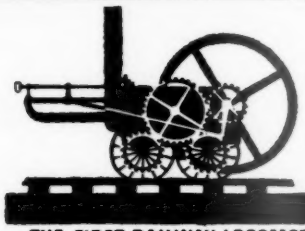
However, the initial faster rate of growth in unemployment in the south west than in Great Britain as a whole ended in March 1975. There followed a period of nine months when the regional and national rates increased by the same amounts but the current trends are less favourable. Nevertheless the region still hopes that as the national level of unemployment falls the south west will recover disproportionately faster towards an eventual situation where the south west and UK rates are again alike and at a low level.

Certainly the underlying economy of the south west region as a whole is structurally sound and well diversified. Communications – the disadvantage of previous periods – have been, and are being, significantly improved, and with the continuing desire of people to place their business and investment in areas favoured by the sort of scenic, climatic and social advantages the south west clearly enjoys, there is every reason to expect a resumption of the steady improvement in prosperity previously experienced when the present recession comes to its end. The recent report *Retirement to the South West* by the South West Economic Planning Council has shown that the number of retired people (16 per cent of the region's population compared with 13 per cent nationally) is less than popularly supposed. Further, due to the social composition of these additional retireds, their income was between £3 and £8 per week greater than the average for their national counterparts. They thus represented a market which could be regarded as an extension to the holiday industry of the region and on a welcome year-round basis.

The South West: addresses

Department of Industry South West Regional Office, The Pithay, Bristol BS 12PB. Tel: Bristol 291071

Regional development grants are payable if certain conditions are fulfilled on new plant and machinery, buildings, adaptation of buildings, works and mining works, provided in the development areas of Cornwall and north Devon for use in manufacturing and construction. They are also available on certain new buildings, adaptations and works in the intermediate areas. In the financial year ending in March some £4¾ million grant was paid to firms in the South West by the Regional Developments Grants Office, 24/26 Newport Road, Cardiff CF2 1SY.



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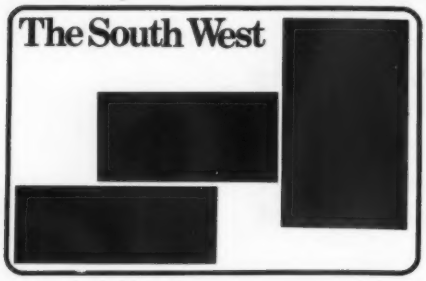


Five firms in the South West

Motoring into the west country is not the obstacle course which it used to be 10 years ago and, instead of fuming in traffic jams and crawling queues, the visitor to the south-west peninsula now has some time to reflect in a slightly calmer frame of mind on the overall picture of prosperity and activity around him, as well as the scenery.

Long before you cross the Tamar suspension bridge at Saltash, it is evident that agriculture and tourism are important industries on the peninsula. Farther down the peninsula the working headgear of mines becomes more and more obvious as do the spoil heaps from the china- and ball-clay workings. Nevertheless, the whole of Cornwall and most of west and north Devon constitute assisted areas, and off the main tourist routes and high streets is a plethora of small companies covering a very wide range of manufacturing and service industries. The following articles cover five of these companies, some of which were traditional industries in the area and others represented firms who had moved into Devon or Cornwall because of the incentives which the development area can offer. All have received financial assistance from the Department of Industry. Because of pockets of unemployment the Department's policy has been to attract smaller firms and to provide assistance by which the firms can develop and grow.

Keeping home the bacon

Cornish Quality Bacon Ltd.,
Chapel Street,
Redruth, Cornwall

Redruth, some 10 years ago, possessed two bacon producing factories, both of which for various reasons closed down in the last decade, thus depriving this traditional pig producing area of local manufacturing and marketing facilities. As a result of this, pigs from all parts of Cornwall would have had to be sent to Totnes in Devon for slaughter. Quite apart from the additional transport costs involved in this journey, it is estimated that the pigs would be losing 1 lb-2 lb in weight and would have to be held over at Totnes an additional night which would have meant the loss of about £1 per pig to the producer.

In order to overcome these problems, a co-operative of 38 bacon producers re-opened one of the bacon factories in Redruth in February 1975, re-employing some of the labour that had previously worked at the old factory. In the year that it has been working the new factory, Cornish Quality Bacon Ltd., has met all its projected targets and hopes to increase production by some 25 per cent in the year to February 1977.

Bacon pig production is a speciality within the broad field of pig farming and the Cornish pigs which are sent to Redruth are said to have higher than average gradings which provide a supply of first class bacon most of which is sold within Devon and Cornwall.

The firm says that the overall demand for bacon has declined in the last two years but that Cornish Quality Bacon Ltd. has been able to increase its supplies into the local market. The sales are mainly to wholesalers, cash-and-carry warehouses, multiple stores and direct to retailers.

The firm employs 28 people and will be employing a few more when the production figures are increased. The process of producing bacon is first to slaughter the animals and then to butcher them in the traditional Wiltshire-cure fashion. The carcasses are then hung until the body temperature is right for the pickling fluid to be injected. Cornish Quality Bacon carry the injection process out via a multi-needle curing process which is said to give a much more even distribution of salt throughout the carcass. Once injected, the carcasses are immersed in brine for 72 hours and then stacked for a further seven days for maturing into green bacon. For smoked bacon they are hung in smoke stores for a further 24 hours.

The company provides mainly sides of bacon, although some portions are pre-packed by a sub-contractor.

The procuring agent for the pigs and the 'leading light' in the co-operative is Western Quality Pig Producers Ltd. which has been in operation for a number of years. Cornish Quality Bacon finds that having a fairly prominent principal company within the co-operative is a great benefit as it provides some discipline for the other members.

The outlook for the future seems to be quite good. Following the 25 per cent increase in the current year, the company plans to increase its production by a further 20 per cent in the year ending February 1978 and, in the meantime, the Meat and Livestock Commission will be putting forward plans for modernising the existing premises to allow the company to expand its production even further.

Dredgers of all kinds from Penryn

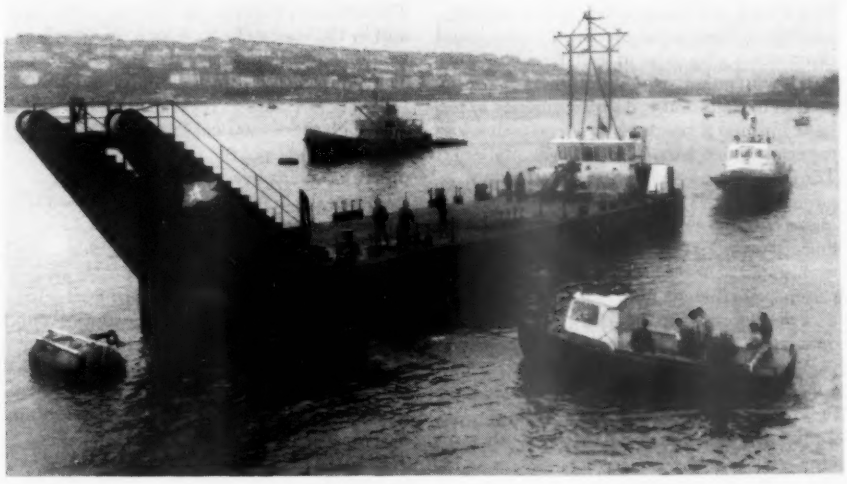
Dredge and Marine Ltd.,
Penryn,
Cornwall

Dredge and Marine Ltd. was founded in 1968 at Arundel, Sussex, to build a range of portable cutter suction dredgers, barges and pontoons. By 1969 the first stage of expansion was planned in order to provide the company with water frontage for launching, and a new shipyard was built at Ponsharden, Penryn, Cornwall, where full slipway facilities are available. At the moment a second slipway is being built at Penryn and the company now has a factory at Kernick Industrial Estate nearby, where modules for barge structures will be fabricated and transported down to the yard for assembly. In all, the company employs between 120-130, of whom 100-110 are in Cornwall. The biggest contract which the yard has at the moment is for 12 barges for Cuba. These are split-bottom barges, 43m long, and a rock-drilling barge 36m long.

When the company moved from Arundel where it still has a factory it brought six staff and recruited welders and platers locally. It has since found the local labour market very good. As well as building craft they supply spares for craft already built and engineers to supervise repairs in the field. At the moment Dredge and Marine is inundated with inquiries from all over the world. The company is the only British dredger builder as far as it knows and, although the general shipbuilding market is in decline, there is a demand for dredgers, particularly from developing countries where better harbour facilities are required to be able to cope with the increasing amount of trade.

One of the directors commented that the firm had expanded so enormously in the seven years that there ought to be a period of consolidation. The company has about 12 months work in hand and is building other craft besides dredgers. The Moorsman, for example, is a craft which is designed to lift the anchors for oil rigs in the North Sea and lower them precisely into position. A hovercraft dredger is also to be built shortly.

Naturally Cornwall might be expected, with its background of sea and boats, to offer a haven for shipbuilders of many kinds. Certainly Dredge and Marine have found it so and are very pleased with the services and the labour which they have found available at Penryn.



The Moorsman 100-ton anchor lifting vessel made by Dredge and Marine Ltd., for North Sea oil rig operations.

Let there be light

**Fitzgerald Lightring Ltd.,
Normandy Way,
Bodmin,
Cornwall**

Fitzgerald Lightring is a family company which started in late 1972 to satisfy a known demand in the fluorescent light fitting market for circular fittings. After negotiations with the Department of Industry in early 1972 the company took possession of the factory in Bodmin on 1 August and was in production by January 1973. Mr. Fitzgerald, the managing director, explained: 'In 1972 we had no staff, no customers and no products. All our staff were recruited locally and we have followed a policy of recruiting, training and at the same time selling the product.'

A former company of which Mr. Fitzgerald was a director had established itself as brand leader in circular fluorescent fittings and some years after Mr. Fitzgerald sold the company the purchaser closed it down. Hence Mr. Fitzgerald's formation of Fitzgerald Lightring. He found that the market had substantially diminished, 'mainly', he comments, 'because it had been allowed to diminish'. But he still has faith that it will prove a substantial part of the company's output in the future. He explained, 'what we have tried to do is to use the higher quality of usable "seeing" light which you get from a fluorescent fitting and to modify the rather stark normal presentation of the fluorescent tube to fit in with the decorations of a modern home'.

At the time the company was being formed it became apparent that there was a shortage of straight fluorescent fittings and established manufacturers were unable to deliver sufficient to satisfy demand, so Fitzgerald began to produce straight fittings as well and thereby acquired some of the conventional market. The company employs 75 and the range of work which they do is to make the metal casings for the fittings, to paint and assemble them, making and inserting the plastic lamp holders, diffusers and circuitry. At the moment, the company is just beginning to produce its own diffusers and diffuser ends. Production capacity is approximately 3,000 units in an eight-hour day. Turnover in the current year will be around £1 million plus about £250,000 worth of exports in the next 12 months.

Mr. Fitzgerald recognises the advantages of the regional employment premium, the regional development grant on plans and buildings, low interest loans and the availability of loans which otherwise might not be accessible, and says that these help to offset the disadvantages of a small firm operating in Cornwall, which are basically the additional servicing costs for specialised machinery because of the distance which mechanics have to travel and the time and expense involved when executives have to travel up country. Communications with London are reasonable but for anywhere farther than Birmingham, one either has to fly or make a two or three day trip of it.

With a £1 million turnover, of course, within four years of starting the company, it would seem to be reasonably successful. Mr. Fitzgerald says, 'we have achieved a hell of a lot but it could not be described as a success story – yet'.

Hot, or cold

**Ranco Controls Ltd.,
Southway,
Plymouth**

Manufacturers of thermostats and other controls for installation in refrigeration, heating and air-conditioning equipment, Ranco are just one of the south-west's firms whose exports are credit insured with the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Ranco Controls Ltd., who sell their products in over 70 markets spread world-wide, are looking for a 1976 overseas sales turnover of more than £5 million; 1975 turnover was £3.6 million. They employ about 1,850 people with a fabrication plant at Bodmin as well as two factories and a head office in Plymouth. Their output is precision engineered to meet the tight specifications demanded by buyers. Eventual destinations for Ranco controls range from domestic appliances through supermarket frozen food showcases to commercial and industrial installations.

According to financial accountant Harry Denton: 'We are looking for sound business. ECGD can draw on its own records of some 200,000 overseas buyers and has an extensive network for obtaining information. We trust ECGD,' he continued. 'If they give us a credit limit on a buyer – for example of £50,000 – then we know that is realistic and he is good for that amount. We are trading in such a wide range of countries that we know the value in these uncertain times of ECGD cover

against the "political" risks of action being taken to prevent the transfer of payments.'

Like other companies with an expanding export trade, Ranco Controls have welcomed as a 'godsend' ECGD's new system of 'uplift' on credit limits for holders of its Comprehensive Short Term Guarantee. Exporters can now increase the outstandings on buyers with records of prompt payment by 50 per cent at a time to a ceiling of £20,000 without having to refer to ECGD. For credit limits set at £20,000 or more, one uplift of 25 per cent can be made. Formerly uplifts were in 25 per cent steps to a ceiling of £10,000.

Ranco Controls also have ECGD bank guarantees to cover business done on bills of exchange and on open account. With the security of ECGD's 100 per cent unconditional guarantee to their bank they can draw export finance at an interest rate of ½ per cent over base rate; a facility which Mr. Denton describes as 'an essential back-up to our overall financing arrangements'.

Under ECGD's regionalisation policy the south-west is served from Bristol, where much of the work formerly done at the London head office is now done.

For many smaller firms credit insurance can appear more complicated than it is. ECGD's regional director Ron Bounds and his staff are always willing to discuss exporters' problems. Ranco's main contract through their brokers is area manager Les Wallis whose beat covers Dorset and Avon as well as Devon and Cornwall.

With ECGD backing the south-west's exporters know that their money is safe and payment assured; freed from this worry they are all the more in a position to get on with the essential task of getting their products sold around the world.

Ah! pie squared

Watts Country Made Foods Ltd.,
Industrial Estate,
North Road,
Okehampton,
Devon

You will probably never know if you are eating one of the convenience foods made by Watts because they are marketed by other companies under a variety of brand names. It is a pity really as the joint managing director, Mrs. M. G. Weeks, is the epitome of a homely housewife whose picture on the packaging would no doubt help to add point-of-sale impact to the product. Housewifely she may be in appearance, but she runs a very tight ship on the outskirts of Okehampton where the firm moved in 1974, and the representatives and buyers from national food companies and chain stores who come to see her will not long be left with an impression that their cosmopolitan background will prove superior to the basic business shrewdness and food technology expertise which Mrs. Weeks shows.

The food is marketed under many famous nationally known brand names. Several major catering organisations also buy selected lines. The dishes range from quiche lorraine to rhubarb crumble and custard, and all are frozen immediately, ready for cooking once they are delivered to the final customer. Watts do not supply the whole range of frozen convenience foods sold by the firms above, but only a few, which will have been selected by the customer from a range of ostensibly similar products made by Watts and other suppliers.

One of Watts' great strengths is its recipes, which have to be suitable for batch production, freezing, storage and still taste as if they were home-made. These recipes and the spare production capacity made available by the new factory, have helped the company to expand in the last 18 months from a situation where 85 per cent of production was for one customer to one where there is a reasonably even spread of output across five major and six or seven smaller customers. This spread not only evens out demand but makes Watts much less vulnerable to the vicissitudes of one retailer.

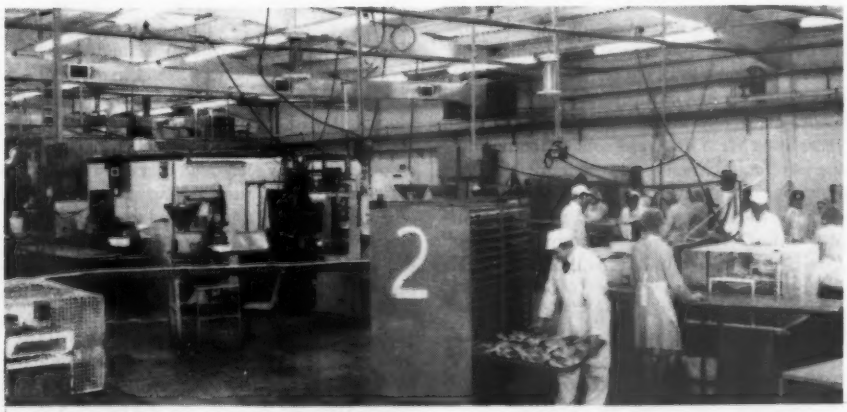
The company began life as a family firm in Torquay where it carried out the wholesale distribution of frozen foods. Gradually the main line of business turned into the manufacture of frozen convenience foods, and when this became dominant the distribution side was phased out.

The company outgrew the Torquay premises and in 1973 began looking for a site which would enable it to build a modern factory. They looked at several sites in Cornwall and Devon before finally choosing Okehampton. Although the assistance which could have been received from the Department of Industry would have been greater had they moved to the development area in Cornwall, on balance the directors preferred to stay within 50 miles of Torquay for a number of reasons, among them the fact that at least some staff would move with the company to Okehampton and of course their suppliers and distributors were already in the general area.

The move was completed in July 1974. For the previous month, when they had recruited the nucleus of a workforce from Okehampton, the company transported the new workers daily to Torquay for training on the production-line machines. With that nucleus and a number of workers who moved from Torquay production was transferred completely to Okehampton in one weekend. Now, out of 55 employees, only four of the original Torquay staff remain.

'We have never advertised for staff here following the first advertisement in 1974,' the other joint managing director Mr. M. L. Watts said. 'Since then our employees have brought along other members of their families and friends – we have at least one complete family working for us – and what has been surprising is the high ratio of men employed to women. We did not anticipate that.'

The company is specialised. It benefits from the proximity of the many dairy products which are used in its products and looks forward to the time when it introduces steam equipment into the factory so that it can carry out its own pasteurisation.



Inside the factory of Watts Country Made Foods Ltd., showing the production lines along which convenience foods are prepared for freezing.

Parliament

Monday, 17 May

Assistance for centralisation

Mr. William Molloy (Ealing North) asked what is the policy for assisting industry to move into the Greater London area.

Mr. Williams replied: 'We must continue to give priority in the steering of new projects to the assisted areas, which have greater problems. But the raising of the IDC exemption limit from 5,000 sq. ft to 12,500 sq. ft in the south-east from 1 May should help London.'

Assisted area boundaries

Mr. Cyril Smith (Rochdale) asked if revisions will be made to the boundaries of the development and intermediate areas in the light of current patterns of unemployment and employment opportunities.

Mr. Williams said that regional industrial policy is concerned with long term problems and it would be preferable not to revise the boundaries of the assisted areas when patterns of structural unemployment have been overlain by cyclical unemployment arising from the current recession.

Export market research grants

Mr. Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler (North West Norfolk) asked the Secretary of State for Trade to list details of grants available for market research for British companies in overseas markets, and to publish an account of the procedures whereby private companies apply for and are considered for grants in support of market research activities in overseas markets.

Mr. Meacher said that details of the grants available and the procedures whereby private companies apply and are considered for them are given in the official leaflet describing the British Overseas Trade Board's Export Marketing Research Scheme.

Mr. Brocklebank-Fowler then asked how much public money has been voted for grants in support of market research in overseas markets for the current financial year; and if the rate of uptake by private companies is satisfactory.

Mr. Meacher replied that public money voted in support of export marketing research is £400,000 in the current financial year. This sum is available to exporters under the British Overseas Trade Board's Export Marketing Research Scheme. Since 1971/72 the uptake by individual companies has risen from 22 projects costing £36,000 to 242 projects costing £263,000 in 1975/76. During the same period the total number of projects assisted under the scheme rose from 23 costing £40,000 to 252 costing £302,000. This continuous growth in usage of the scheme is satisfactory.

Research laboratory costs

Mr. John Osborn (Sheffield, Hallam) asked what was the cost of running the National Physical Laboratory and the National Engineering Laboratory in 1975.

Mr. Huckfield replied: 'The estimated cost of the National Physical Laboratory in 1975/76, including associated headquarters costs and assessed figures for costs not met directly from departmental votes, is about £16.2 million gross, £148 million nett.'

'The estimated cost of the National En-

Ministers at the Department of Industry

Secretary of State for Industry: Eric Varley
Ministers of State: Alan Williams
Gerald Kaufman
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Lord Melchett
Leslie Huckfield

Ministers at the Department of Trade

Secretary of State for Trade: Edmund Dell
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Michael Meacher
Stanley Clinton Davis

Ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection:
Shirley Williams
Minister of State: John Fraser
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

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gineering Laboratory in 1975/76, including associated headquarters costs and assessed figures for costs not met directly from departmental votes, is about £10.1 million gross, £8.9 million nett.'

Imperial measures and EEC directives

Mr. Nigel Spearing (Newham South) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, if she would seek amendments to the EEC draft Directive R/3070/75 to enable everyday sales of commodities to continue in imperial measures and continue to be protected by consumer protection legislation.

Mr. Fraser replied: 'The draft directive envisages that the future of most units used in every day sales will be reviewed in 1979 and to that extent mitigates the situation brought about by the previous Government when it negotiated the Treaty of Accession. Under the Treaty all imperial units of measurement were planned to disappear by the end of 1979. I am considering, in the context of further consultations about the Weights and Measures Etc., Bill, what amendments or clarifications should be sought to the draft directive to enable the UK to achieve a change to a metric system with the least inconvenience and greatest degree of protection for consumers. Consumer protection legislation will continue whatever units are in use.'

Retail prices change rates

Mr. Ioan Evans (Aberdare) asked what has been the percentage increase in the retail price index for the past 12 months, nine months, six months, three months and month, to date.

Mr. Maclennan gave the information as follows:

PERCENTAGE INCREASE TO APRIL 1976 IN THE GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

From April 1975 (12 months)	18.9
From July 1975 (nine-months)	10.8
From October 1975 (six months)	7.7
From January 1976 (three months)	3.8
From March 1976 (one month)	1.9

Investment in North Sea oil

Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked the Secretary of State for Energy, how much money the Government or any of its agencies or corporations has provided for exploration and/or development of oil and natural gas in the North Sea and if he will indicate the source of past and current funds for the exploration and development of North Sea oil and gas resources, giving the percentage contribution: (a) of private capital and (b) United Kingdom Government and state corporations.

Mr. Benn said that total expenditure on North Sea exploration and development to the end of 1975 is estimated at £3,600 million. Expenditure in this period by NCB (Exploration) Ltd. and by Gas Council (Exploration) Ltd., (subsidiaries of the National Coal Board and the British Gas Corporation, respectively) was £211 million, about 6 per cent of the total. The remaining 94 per cent was contributed by private sector bodies. It is estimated that total cumulative expenditure will have risen to about £5,500 million by the end of 1976. No estimate of the contribution that will be made to this year's expenditure by public and private sector bodies, respectively, is at present available.

Tuesday, 18 May

Unions' involvement in talks on British Aerospace

Mr. Stan Thorne (Preston South) asked the Secretary of State for Industry, whether he has received any representations from the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions regarding industrial democracy in respect of the proposed British Aerospace Corporation; and whether he will outline his plans for consultation between his department and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions regarding the establishment of the British Aerospace Corporation.

Mr. Kaufman said: 'I have had close consultations with the CSEU on the industrial democracy provisions of the Bill, on which I have tabled Report Stage amendments; and on the liaison arrangements between the CSEU and the Organising Committee for British Aerospace. The committee is anxious to enter full consultations as soon as the CSEU is ready.'

Industrial investment levels

Mr. James Sillars (South Ayrshire) asked, taking 1964 as a base year, the yearly level of industrial investment between 1964 and 1975, and how this compares with Great Britain's major competitors.

Mr. Williams said: 'The index of annual investment in real terms by UK manufacturing industry, taking 1964 as base year, is shown in the table.

'The available data for our major competitors are not strictly comparable, and the main differences are indicated in the footnotes. No data in real terms are readily available for Germany, Japan or the United States.

'Meaningful comparisons could not be made from data at current prices (which are more generally available) because of different rates of inflation, especially in recent years.'

FIXED INVESTMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY 1964 = 100)

	UK (1)	France (2)	Italy (3)
1965	111	103	79
1966	114	112	87
1967	111	116	99
1968	119	118	110
1969	127	..	122
1970	136	157*	138
1971	128	167*	140
1972	111	..	140
1973	119	..	164
1974	134	..	..
1975	116	..	..

.. Not available.
(1) Based on data at 1970 prices.
(2) Based on data at 1963 prices; * figures are based on an estimate for 1964, and include construction; other figures include fishing and quarrying of building materials, and exclude construction.
(3) Based on data at 1970 prices; includes mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water.
Sources:
UK – Department of Industry.
Other countries – National Accounts of OECD Countries.
Except * – UN Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics.

Mr. Sillars also asked for the latest estimate of the level of industrial investment in 1976-77, and

how this compares, in real terms, with actual investment in 1964, 1968, 1972 and 1974.

Mr. Williams said: 'Investment in real terms by UK manufacturing industry has been:

	£ million 1970 prices
1964	1,561
1968	1,851
1972	1,738
1974	2,087

'The last survey of investment intentions by my department in November/December 1975 indicated that investment in 1976 would be about £1,700 million, at 1970 prices, and that in 1977 there would be a large increase compared with the previous year.

'The results of the latest CBI industrial trends survey, published on 4 May, were of the same order for 1976; and although no forecast was given for the whole of 1977, the indications were that investment would start increasing during 1976 and that total manufacturing investment in the 12 months to June 1977 would be about 10 per cent above that in the previous 12 months.'

Imports of paper and wood pulp

Mr. Ronald Atkins (Preston North) asked what is the total cost of imports of paper and of wood pulp for paper making.

Mr. Meacher said that in the first quarter of this year, imports of paper and paperboard (other than wallpaper and building board) were valued at £157.7 million and imports of wood pulp for paper making (including waste paper, fit only for use in paper making) at £95.9 million.

Wednesday, 19 May

Investment levels: information

Mrs. Audrey Wise (Coventry South West) asked what information is available relating to investment levels: (a) by region and (b) by industrial sector.

Mr. Williams said: 'The latest figures of manufacturing investment for all standard regions, including a limited breakdown by industrial sector, relate to 1972 and were published in Regional Statistics No. 11 (HMSO 1975). A quarterly sample inquiry started in 1974 but, as its main objective is to monitor trends in the assisted areas, the only standard regions shown separately are those which consist of largely assisted areas. The first results of this inquiry were published in *Trade and Industry*, 27 February 1976.

'For the UK as a whole, figures for nine industrial sectors within manufacturing are available quarterly and the latest can be found in *Trade and Industry*, 2 April 1976. A more detailed industry breakdown, at current prices only, is published annually in the *National Income and Expenditure* "Blue Books" and in the reports on the Annual Census of Production.'

Scottish steel job losses

Mr. John Robertson (Paisley) asked what has been the job loss in the Scottish steel industry due to: (a) redundancy and (b) natural wastage during the period of the last three years.

Mr. Huckfield said that figures for natural wastage are not available. In British Steel Corporation plants, there were 1,760 redundancies and 1,200 net job losses between March 1973 and March 1976. (New employment arose from plant commissioned during the period.) In the private sector there were about 300 redundancies.

Mr. Robertson also asked what is the estimate of the number of jobs that will be lost in the Scottish steel industry during the years 1976 and 1977.

Mr. Huckfield said: 'The corporation have advised me that subject to the discussions taking place with the Unions concerned, the first stage of the Corporation's current de-manning exercise will result in a net loss of some 2,200 job opportunities in Scotland over the next two years. The corporation is, however, continuously revising its operations with a view to ensuring that they are run in accordance with international standards of operational practice and manning.

'So far as I am aware there are unlikely to be any significant redundancies in the near future in the private sector of the steel industry in Scotland.'

Thursday, 20 May

Subsidised paper imports

Mr. Peter Mills (West Devon) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what steps his department will take to safeguard the British paper industry from heavily subsidised imports from abroad.

Mr. Meacher said: 'My department is considering allegations by the British paper industry that dumped or subsidised paper is being imported into the United Kingdom in quantities likely to cause material injury. The evidence that has so far become available is not sufficient to justify acceptance of the industry's application for formal investigation. But we will quickly and thoroughly examine any prima facie evidence of dumping that is presented to us.'

Metrication

Mr. Nigel Spearing (Newham South) asked which transactions will not be 'authorised' and which she expects to continue with full protection of consumer protection legislation.

Mr. Fraser said: 'The Units of Measurement Directive and the draft amending directive are concerned only with the units of measurement used in transactions. If the draft directive is adopted the Government will have to ensure that the imperial units listed in the written answer of 26 March* last will cease to be authorised for legal purposes by the relevant dates. The appropriate metric units will thereafter be the units of legal measurement required for transactions. This would mean that whichever way a consumer in practice might ask for a certain quantity, all contracts would be in metric units. The full protection of consumer protection legislation will be maintained whatever units are in use. As I told my Hon. Friend on 17 May, I am considering what amendments or clarification should be sought to the draft directive.'

Net profit margins

Mr. J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked if the wages arrears discovered by wages council inspectors and refused by the workers concerned is included in profit margin calculations.

Mr. Maclennan said that net profit margins under the Price Code take account of costs actually incurred in the relevant period, including wage costs, and profits in excess of firm's reference levels however they arise must be passed on to the consumer through price reductions. Most firms are currently operating well below reference levels, so this provision is of limited effect at present.

A300 BB10

The Earl of Bessborough asked whether there is any truth in reports that the French aircraft manufacturers Aerospatiale are contemplating building the next generation airbus, the A300 BB10, and the next civil supersonic transport in co-operation with the Boeing aircraft company rather than with British aircraft firms, and whether the Government has made any representations to the French Government on this matter.

Lord Melchett said: 'I understand that the manufacturers of the airbus are exploring with Boeing the possibilities for collaboration on new derivatives of the airbus. All the European manufacturers, including our own companies, are discussing future projects among themselves and with United States companies. The Government has told the French and German Governments that we will look seriously at proposals by the UK's industry for participation in any civil aviation project, including the A300.'

Financial assistance to industry

Mr. Michael Grylls (North West Surrey) asked for a consolidated list of those grants that the Department of Industry has agreement to publish, made under industry schemes, in accordance with section 7 and section 8 of the Industry Act 1972, and a total figure under each scheme of those grants for which permission to publish under the Act has been obtained.

Mr. Williams replied: 'The previous Secretary of State for Industry announced on 31 July 1974 publication arrangements for selective assistance under section 7 of the Industry Act 1972. Discussions are in train to extend similar arrangements to assistance provided under section 8 industry schemes introduced after that date.

'Normally payments of selective assistance are phased over the various stages of a project, and publication would take place in the quarter after the first tranche of assistance is paid. No payments have been made to date under the machine tools, ferrous foundries and clothing schemes introduced last August and November, but offers of assistance under these schemes totalled £6,130,000 at 10 May 1976.'

Friday, 21 May

Waste paper

Mr. John Ovenden (Gravesend) asked what representations have been received concerning the need for financial support arrangements to ensure stability in the price and supply of waste paper.

'A number of Hon. Members and the Advisory Group on Waste Paper Recycling have expressed views on this subject,' said Mr. Williams. 'These views have been carefully considered. I expect to make a statement shortly on a scheme of financial assistance for the paper and board industry to encourage greater use of indigenous fibres.'

*Published in *Trade and Industry*, 2 April, page 23.

Publications

Price Index Numbers for Current Cost Accounting. Central Statistical Office. (55 pages. HMSO. 1976. £1.50. ISBN 0 11 630148 1.) This booklet has been compiled by the Government Statistical Service in response to one of the recommendations of the Sandilands Committee (*Report of the Inflation Accounting Committee 1975, Cmnd. 6225*). The relevant proposal was that a new accounting system to be known as Current Cost Accounting (CCA) should in future become the basis of companies' published accounts. As recommended by the Sandilands Committee, a steering group has been set up by the Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies in consultation with the Accounting Standards Committee with the main task of preparing an exposure draft of an accounting standard for CCA. This present publication is being issued, therefore, for use by companies and others who wish to experiment with CCA while the steering group is compiling the above draft standard. Chapter one comprises the introduction, while chapter two examines the main tables' index numbers. The use of the index numbers for current cost accounting forms chapter three and a general survey of other price index numbers is given in chapter four. The main tables, accompanied by extensive notes and comments, occupy the remainder of the text. The user is cautioned to study the introductory material and to note the reservations and suggestions concerning the use of the indices.

Business Investment Decisions under Inflation: theory and practice, by Bryan Carsberg and Anthony Hope. (86 pages. The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, Chartered Accountants' Hall, Moorgate Place, London EC2R 6EQ. 1976. £3.95. ISBN 0 85291 140 8.) This study sets out to evaluate the hypothesis that the investment appraisal practices commonly used in British firms contribute to a tendency to under-investment; a state of affairs arising because insufficient attention is paid to the effects of inflation in current investment appraisal. The motivation for the study is identified in chapter one. Chapter two summarises and illustrates modern views on an optimal method of appraisal under inflation, while ignoring the risk element. The next chapter extends the analysis in order to take account of risk and this is followed, in chapter four, by an examination of the selection of the acceptance criterion – the cost of capital. In chapter five the authors consider some alternative methods of appraisal and evaluate the relative effects on the level of investment. The conclusions of the previous four chapters are amalgamated in chapter six in a form suitable for comparison with the empirical findings. Chapter seven describes the procedures followed in collecting information about actual practice. An extensive analysis of the empirical survey is given in chapter eight and the overall conclusions are detailed in chapter nine. Appendix A develops the discussion, given in chapter three, of the appraisal of investment projects in conditions of risk and uncertainty while Appendix B explores the relationship between accounting rates of return and the internal rate of return. This monograph is fully documented and includes an extensive index.

EFTA trade 1974. (175 pages. Available from European Free Trade Association, 9-11 Rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland. Annual. Free.) This study, the latest in an annual series, reviews EFTA's trade in 1974. The main feature, as in previous issues, is the statistical appendix which contains 171 tables. These are preceded by a short text discussing the general position of EFTA in world trade, with a description of recent developments in EFTA trade. Included in this publication is a short review of the effects on trade of the withdrawal from EFTA of Denmark and the United Kingdom and the entry of these two countries into the EEC, with the conclusion that so far there is no clear evidence of any effect on the development of trade. The main sources used for the statistical tables are the OECD *Foreign Trade Statistical Bulletins Series A, B and C*, and where the required information was not available from this source the *UN Commodity Trade Statistics* or national statistical bulletins were used. The tables mainly cover world trade of EFTA countries by area and by commodity (selected SITC commodity groupings) and intra-EFTA trade by country and commodity. There are also separate tables for EFTA trade with the EEC, the USA, Eastern Europe and with Developing Areas. Most tables give imports and exports in value terms and there are several special tables showing percentage changes in the value of trade over selected periods.

Common Research and Development Policy: objectives, priorities and resources. *Bulletin of the European Communities, Supplement 4/76.* (20 pages. Available from HMSO. 1976. £0.30. ISBN 0 11 935390 3.) The substance of this publication comprises a communication from the EEC Commission to the Council of Ministers, which was transmitted in November 1975. Its central thesis concerned the objectives, priorities and resources for a common research and development policy within the European Community. It was designed to serve as a basis for discussion on policies and programmes until 1980. A short introduction enumerates earlier Council resolutions and traces the development of such bodies as the Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST) together with the Advisory Committees on Programme Management (ACPM). The commission's deliberations fall under five main headings: medium term objectives and priorities for the community; basic principles for the implementation of projects of interest to the EEC; the role of the community's Joint Research Centre; long term community objectives and priorities and a final summary of conclusions. A full listing of proposed and approved EEC projects is given in annex one while annex two details community financial estimates in this area for the period 1976 until 1980. This title is published as a supplement to the *Bulletin of the European Communities.* Other titles issued recently include: *Action Programmes for the European Aircraft Industry, No. 11/75*; *Harmonisation of Systems of Company Taxation, No. 10/75*, and *Opinion on Greek Application for Membership, No. 2/76.*

Workers' Participation. International Seminars 1975, No. 1. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (93 pages. Available from HMSO. 1976. £2.70. ISBN 92 64 11454 8.) This is the final report on an international management seminar, convened by the OECD and held at Versailles, in March 1975. The conference, which was sponsored by OECD's Business and Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC), comprised some 60 participants from 23 OECD member countries, the great majority of those taking part being drawn from the ranks of large employers and from employer's associations. Included in this report are: an introductory statement by OECD's Deputy Secretary General; a paper delivered by the Vice-President of the French National Employers Federation, a comment on the report by the French Committee on the Reform of the Enterprise and a concluding set of general observations on the seminar by the Director of Personnel of Nestle Alimentana, who was also chairman of the seminar. Dr. Joep Bolweg, formerly of the Oslo Work Research Institute, composed the final report of the seminar, and his contribution forms the main part of the publication. Among the wide variety of topics arising from the subject of worker's participation, Dr. Bolweg highlights the following: forms of participation; management ideology; the national context of workers' participation; collective bargaining; information, education and training, and, finally, the design of organisations. The report's documentation also includes a select bibliography and a full listing, in country order, of both the participants and the organisations concerned.

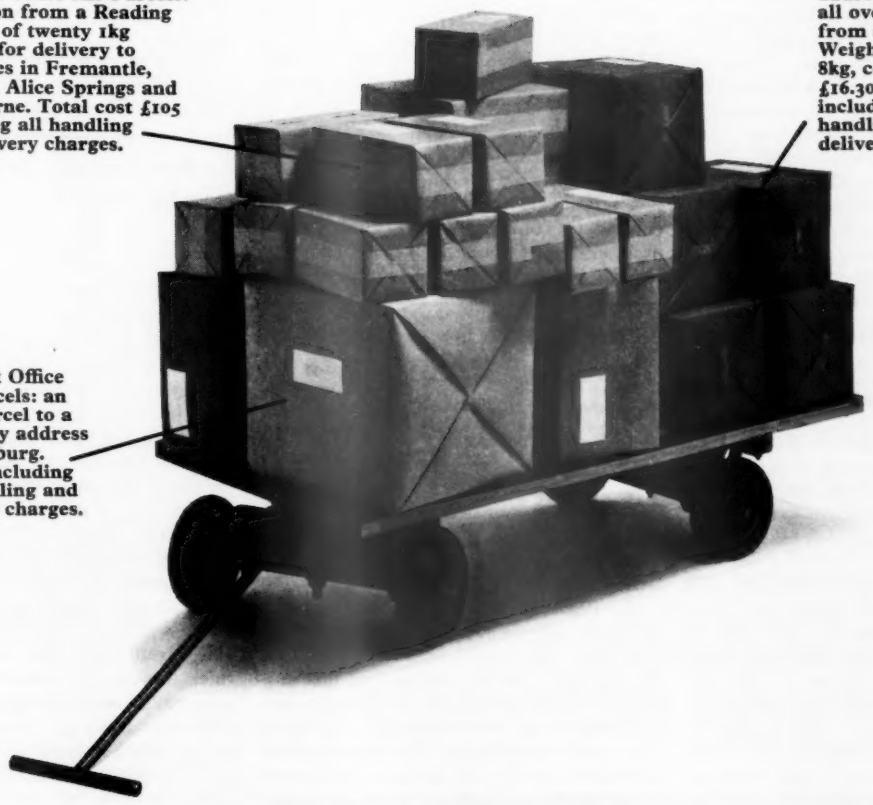
Reprints of 'T & I' articles

Reprints of *Trade and Industry* articles should be ordered within one week of publication from: Director of Publications (P1), HMSO, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. Reprints cost £10 for 250 copies of a page or part-page, plus 50p for each additional 125 copies; carriage extra.

Before you send everything air freight, read the small print

Via Post Office Air Parcels: collection from a Reading address of twenty 1kg parcels for delivery to addresses in Fremantle, Darwin, Alice Springs and Melbourne. Total cost £105 including all handling and delivery charges.

Via Post Office Air Parcels: five parcels for different addresses in Japan, all over fifty miles from an airport. Weight averages 8kg, cost averages £16.30 each, including all handling and delivery charges.



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For more information about our Air Parcel Service, write to Bob Johnson, FREEPOST, Room 127F, Postal HQ, St. Martin's-le-Grand, LONDON EC1B 1HQ. Or telephone 01-432 4049.

ENCIRCLE TI 43 ON PAGE 575 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

European Community News

Chancellor calls for dialogue on growth/incomes policy

EEC finance ministers at their recent meeting in Brussels on 17 May examined in detail the economic and social situation within the community in preparation for the tripartite conference on 24 June with both sides of industry.

Ministers discussed a commission paper 'restoration of full employment and stability'. There was general agreement with the views expressed by Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer who represented Britain at the meeting, as well as by German and Italian representatives that the tripartite conference to be a success would need to focus on the macro economic policies to be followed with a view to encouraging employment. The Chancellor argued that a pre-condition for full employment was the ability of governments to adopt more ambitious growth rates. There were inflationary risks in such a policy from supply constraints and wage cost pressures. This emphasised the importance of incomes policies.

The council decided to invite the commission to submit a new paper as a basis for the tripartite conference taking into account the views expressed at the meeting.

The council adopted a number of regulations. The first on the setting up of a financial mechanism which brings into force the political decision taken by the heads of government at the European council in Dublin last year and provides for refunds where a member state's contribution to the EEC budget goes significantly beyond what is fair in relation to its share of community GNP.

They adopted a regulation concerning the deletion of certain products from common rules for export, amendments to the regulation relating to the definition of newsprint covered by community tariff quotas and a decision supplementing the negotiating directive on implementation of regulations concerning the laying-up of goods vessels applicable to certain waterways.

The council recorded its agreement on two draft decisions of the EEC/EFTA countries joint committee and agreed to the substance of the regulations concluding EEC agreements with Macao, the Republic of Singapore, Malaysia and Japan on trade in textile products. Finally, the council adopted the regulation concerning import arrangements for certain textile products originating in Brazil.

It was decided that there would be no meeting of finance ministers in June and the date of the July council has yet to be finalised.

New Zealand butter: Mr. Peart reports to House

Matters of particular interest to the UK, discussed during the meeting of agriculture ministers in Brussels on 17-18 May, were the subject of a House of Commons statement by Fred Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on 19 May.

Mr. Peart told the House of Commons that ministers had a further discussion of the quantities of New Zealand butter to be imported into the United Kingdom, under Protocol 18 and in conformity with the Dublin Declaration, during the years 1978 to 1980. He said that some member countries saw difficulty in guaranteeing access for fixed quantities, without providing for review in the event of a decline in the total size of the UK butter market.

In an attempt to meet this concern while still affording New Zealand a firm guarantee of access for fixed quantities, the commission had put forward a new proposal during the meeting. This would give New Zealand a firm assurance that fixed quantities of her butter would find a market in the UK. But it would provide for part of these quantities to be sold for the manufacture of other goods rather than for retail distribution, if the UK's retail market declined in size.

Mr. Peart said: 'I neither accepted nor rejected this proposal in principle. It was clearly necessary to have the details and consider them with New Zealand before any decision could be taken.'

The commission would provide full details of their new proposal as soon as possible, he said, and the council would seek to reach final decisions at its meeting on 21-22 June.

Other matters

Mr. Peart said the council had dealt with four other matters of particular interest to the UK. First, the council heard a report from Mr. Lardinois of the progress of the commission's discussions with ACP sugar producers on the guaranteed price for the coming sugar year. 'These are to be resumed in the near future, and it is my belief that agreement can be reached on terms that are fair to the ACP countries and to our refiners and consumers,' he said.

Secondly, he said that it was agreed to allow Botswana to send an additional 1,500 tons of beef to the community under the ACP arrangements before 30 June, so as to meet difficulties presented by the seasonality of her production.

Thirdly, it was agreed to try to adopt before August interim measures for the improvement of intra-community trade in sheepmeat. And finally, it was decided to extend the present suspension of the common customs tariff on new potatoes until 31 May, when the supply situation on the UK market should have improved.

Commission proposals for Ciuts

The EEC commission has laid before the council proposals for a directive on the co-ordination of legislation regarding collective investment undertakings for transferable securities (Ciuts). In the United Kingdom, the authorised unit trust falls within the definition of Ciuts and, whilst in other member states investment companies are included, UK investment trust companies are not.

The draft directive (Document COM (76) 152) contains proposals for rules concerning the approval and supervision of Ciuts, their structure and operation, their investment policy and the information to be made available about them. The rules are minimum rules, leaving each member state free to impose, within certain limits, additional or more restrictive rules on Ciuts approved in its territory. Separate provision is made for marketing rules which are to be the responsibility of the host member state and, subject to this exception and to any restrictions on the free movement of capital, a Ciuts approved in one member state will be free to operate in any other member state without further approval.

Uniform standards

In presenting their proposals, the commission state that it should be possible by co-ordinating national legislation in this way, to provide more uniform safeguards for all savers. They also consider that conditions for competition in which Ciuts operate will be improved. The co-ordination is also seen by the commission as a step towards the removal of restrictions on the free movement of units of Ciuts.

EEC/Japan talks on car exports

Problems concerning exports of European cars to Japan were the subject of recent discussions between EEC and Japanese officials at the Japanese foreign ministry.

The main results of the talks were, firstly an undertaking by the Japanese to entrust a series of tests of European cars for export to Japan to testing authorities in Europe. Such tests are currently carried out in Japan alone. On the remaining tests the Japanese gave an understanding to devote efforts to sending inspectors to Europe from 1977 onwards. In the meantime a Japanese mission will study European testing facilities.

Both sides agreed to continue to examine the possibility of substituting Japanese tests with equivalent EEC tests and on an improved information system for transmitting draft regulations relevant to the automobile sector. The Japanese side also confirmed that European automobile manufacturers had been invited to the hearings on the Japanese 1978 pollution standards.

Both sides regarded the results of the talks as marking a significant step forward. The EEC has a large imbalance in its automobile trade with Japan and the EEC considers it vital to take all necessary steps to facilitate access to the Japanese market by removing any procedures which might be constructed as technical barriers to its exports to Japan.

Committee on employment discusses training for young people

Proposed recommendations for the training of young people was one of the items discussed by the Standing Committee on Employment in Brussels on 18 May.

Mr. Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Department of Employment who attended the meeting for the UK said that he could accept the recommendations on vocational training for young people providing account was taken of the parallel work which would have to be done by education officials. He said that further work needed to be done on the draft recommendations before they were acceptable. Youth unemployment in the UK, he said, was principally due to general demand deficiency and that the European Trade Union Confederation's suggestions for consideration of job creation measures warranted serious study.

A proposed instrument on clandestine immigration was also discussed but Mr. Grant told the committee that it was unlikely that the UK could accept such a directive. He pointed out that the UK already enforced stringent penalties on those who tried to help immigrants bypass immigration controls. In the absence of an identity card system, he said, it was difficult to place an onus on employers to make inquiries without creating race relation difficulties and perhaps even starting a witch hunt.

Experience in a number of member states had shown that arrangements for regularisation encouraged more illegal immigration and that sanctions should continue to be a matter for the member states.

A report was given to the committee on the outcome of a recent ETUC debate on unemployment and a statement was made on the ETUC's views with regard to the forthcoming tripartite conference between EEC social affairs and finance ministers, the commission and both sides of industry.

EIB loan for British Gas Corporation

A second loan, equivalent to £8.6 million (14.6 million units of account), has been granted to the British Gas Corporation by the European Investment Bank to help finance a pipeline across Southern England which will transmit North Sea natural gas towards the South-West.

The loan is for eight years at an interest rate of 9 per cent. Last month £17.3 million was provided on similar terms for the same project.

The pipeline – to be known as the 'Southern Feeder' – will deliver natural gas from the southern sector of the North Sea which is landed at East Coast terminals. It will run over 200 miles from Wisbech in Cambridgeshire, passing near Oxford and Southampton, to Dorset, where it will link up with the existing system.

This new loan brings to £387.1 million the total finance provided by the European Investment Bank for projects in the United Kingdom since the country's membership of the European Economic Community.

More on the EEC

Information on EEC matters and about member states can often be found in other sections of 'Trade and Industry'. For this week's additional news, turn to the following pages:

Parliament

Imperial measures and EEC directives 544
Metrication 545

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NTI 1557 sacks and bags from Republic of Korea 557

Tariff and Trade Notices

Italy: exchange deposit scheme 560
Harmonisation of EEC legislation on motor vehicles and trailers 560

Statistics

Registrations of British, community and foreign films 572

Informal meeting of EEC foreign ministers

Anthony Crosland, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, attended an informal meeting with EEC foreign ministers in Luxembourg for a two day round of talks on 14 and 15 May. This was his first meeting in his new capacity with his EEC colleagues.

Among the subjects discussed were direct elections to the European parliament, and the Tindemans report on European Union.

EEC information

Free service for businessmen!
The EEC Information Unit helps firms of all types and sizes by answering general questions about EEC membership and by guiding them where necessary to more specialised information sources.
New customers are always welcome, particularly firms new to EEC questions.
The unit's address is: EEC Information Unit, Department of Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET. Tel. 01-215 4301 (six lines).

New EC Legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other member states' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

Common agricultural policy

The texts of the following regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*:

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 1090/76 fixing the amount of the premium for grubbing apple trees and pear trees of certain varieties and the conditions for granting such premium (*Official Journal* L124, 12 May 1976).

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 1110/76 amending Regulation (EEC) 677/76 laying down detailed rules for the application of the system for compulsory purchase of skimmed-milk powder (*Official Journal* L126, 14 May 1976).

Harmonisation of legislation

Preservatives in foodstuffs. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L126, 14 May 1976, contains the texts of the following directives:

Directive 76/462/EEC amending for the eleventh time Directive 64/54/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the member states concerning the preservatives authorised for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption.

Directive 76/463/EEC amending for the second time Directive 65/66/EEC laying down specific criteria of purity for the preservatives authorised for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption.

Further information: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Food Standards Division, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AE, tel. 01-216 6120.

Outward processing. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L121, 8 May 1976, contains the text of Directive 76/447/EEC relating to the triangular system of the outward processing procedure.

Further information: HM Customs and Excise, International Customs Branch 1, Kings Beam House, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, tel. 01-626 1515, ext. 2174.

Italian import deposit scheme

Trade and Industry dated 14 May 1976 (page 433) contained a notice about the EEC commission authorisation of Italy's exchange deposit scheme from 6 May 1976. The text of EEC Commission Decision 76/466 authorising Italy to take certain protective measures under Article 108 (3) of the Treaty has now been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* L120, 7 May 1976.

Imports from non-member States

The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L124, 12 May 1976, contains the text of Decision 76/448/EEC authorising Italy not to apply community treatment to men's and boys' shirts of cotton and of mixed textile fibres falling within heading ex 60.04, originating in the Republic of Korea and in free circulation in the Federal Republic of Germany.

EEC rules of competition

The Official Journal of the European Communities L95 of 9 April 1976 contains the text of a commission decision dated 17 December 1975 relating to a proceeding under article 86 of the Treaty of Rome.

76/353/EEC United Brands Co., New York, reference DGIV 26.699 concerning an investigation by the commission into the firm's marketing policy in the European community of Chiquita bananas. The commission concluded that certain practices infringed Article 86 of the treaty and ordered that these should be brought to an end, and imposed a fine and certain obligations on United Brands.

On 15 March 1976 United Brands Co. and its representative United Brands Continentaal BV appealed against the decision to the European court of justice.

Further information: Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Fair Trading Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 5092.

Applications for copies of the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

European freighting prospects in the seventies

To help British freighters plan for the European market over the next five years, *Freight Management* is sponsoring a one-day conference, 'European Freight Transport in the Late Seventies' to be held at the Cafe Royal, London on Tuesday 22 June.

Road haulage, railways, shipping and inland waterways will be discussed as experts put into practical terms the EEC requirements and their implications for British trade. Three senior members of the Department of the Environment – Mr. D. G. Fagan, head of the international transport division and Mr. R. J. E. Dawson, head of the road freight division and Miss L. Bristow, UK Rhine commissioner and senior principal, international transport division – will be joined in the team of speakers by Professor B. Bayliss, director of the centre for European Industrial Studies at the University of Bath, Mr. R. A. Long, transport consultant, Mr. F. H. Woodward, head of transport services for Plessey and Mr. K. D. Wickenden, chairman of the European Ferries Group including Townsend-Thoreson.

Bookings and further information from the conference administrator, IPC Business and Industrial Training, Surrey House, Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey, tel. 01-643 8040.

Do you use statistics?

The Government Statistical Service (GSS) prepares a wide range of reliable and detailed figures on the United Kingdom. It is usually worth checking to see if what you want is available from them. You can see many Government statistical publications at your local public library, buy them from HMSO or refer to the comprehensive collection held at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4N 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368).

A free pamphlet, *Government Statistics – a brief guide to sources*, gives up-to-date contact points in Departments for further information. You can obtain copies from regional offices of the Department of Industry or by writing to the Central Statistical Office Press and Information Service, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ.

BOTB News

EDP standards project for international trade data exchange

At a recent seminar, Sitpro confirmed their decision to set up a project team to develop a set of standards for the efficient exchange of data between international trade participants over data communication and computer-to-computer links, including the use of various data exchange media, for example the physical exchange of magnetic tapes. The standards will be concerned with the representation and format of trade data rather than the technical question of communication protocols, which are dealt with by other organisations.

Aligned documentation

The development of standards for data exchange builds upon previous work carried out by Sitpro on the rationalisation inherent in aligned documentation. The project stems from the first recommendation of the report – 'EDP and Data Communications in International Trade' – following a preliminary inquiry carried out by Leonard Griffiths and Associates Ltd. on behalf of Sitpro. The report was discussed at a seminar held in London on 12 May.

Trade data

The project team will work from the Sitpro Office and the first 12 month stage will review current and past work on standards development, such as the INTERFACE project, the IATA CART project, the US CARDIS studies and work carried out by a Nordic Group, in addition to direct contacts with UK international trade participants who have, or will have requirements for trade data exchange. From this review the team will rationalise the various approaches so as to produce firm recommendations for a message style or set of styles.

The team will be seeking to set up consultative groups in the UK to contribute to the study and will be reporting to a Steering Committee set up by Sitpro. Stage 2 of the study will be concerned with the detailed production of the standards, the negotiation of their national and international acceptance and the question of maintenance. Much of the development work for this Stage will be carried out concurrently with Stage 1.

Further information on this project can be obtained from the Sitpro Office at 11/12 Waterloo Place, London SW1Y 4AU.

Growth market for British automatic test equipment

A survey which concludes that there is a growing market in Japan for automatic test equipment is published this month by BOTB.

'The Japanese Market for Automatic Test Equipment' highlights those areas where opportunities exist for British exporters of this equipment and provides data which will help UK manufacturers to decide to what extent they can increase their share of the market. The research covers the size of the market, both the methods and channels of distribution, leading local manufacturers and important potential importers.

The survey points out that British companies account for only 2 per cent of all automatic test equipment imported by Japan and, with imports in this field last year amounting to around Y2,000 million, it recommends that UK firms explore more thoroughly the potential of those sectors in which they have technological expertise, including sub-assemblies, wiring, cableforms and completed equipment, and notably military and avionics equipment.

Further inquiries

'The Japanese Market for Automatic Test Equipment (ATE)' was prepared for the BOTB by Dodwell Marketing Consultants, Tokyo. It is available to British manufacturers, price £20 post free, from the Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Romanian minister visits Britain

At a meeting at the London headquarters of the Department of Industry are (left to right) HE Neculai Agachi, Minister of the Metallurgical Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, and HE Mr. Poppa, the Romanian Ambassador. Mr. Agachi visited this country as a guest of the Government and met heads of nationalised industry and private firms interested in supplying metalworking plant to Romania. The visit was arranged by the BOTB's Overseas Visitors Bureau.

Detailed statistics of UK overseas trade

Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports and commodities and, for many of them, the most important countries. The information in these statistics is a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has over 11,000 commodity headings); there are 199 specified countries.

The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service. Applications should be made to the Statistical Office (Bill of Entry Section), HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL. (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, ext. 316 or 323 for Imports, or ext. 314 or 315 for Exports, Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend.)

Photonews: More exports to OPEC

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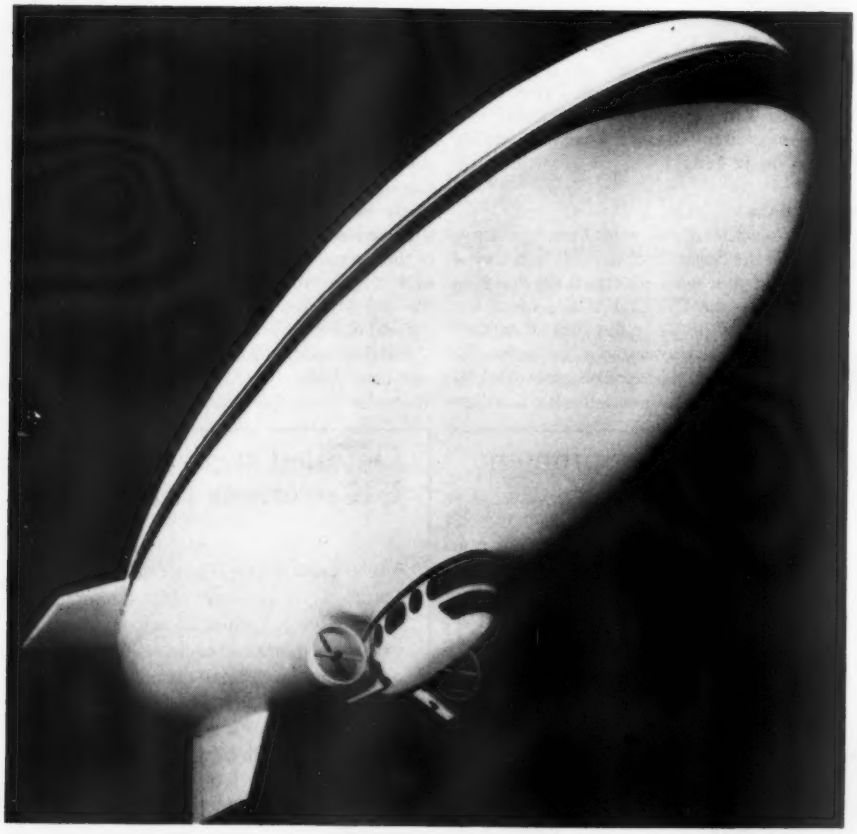

British companies continue to win business in the rapidly growing markets comprising the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

1 Model of the MTA airship made by Multi-Modal Transport Analysis, London, which has a £6 million contract to supply 22 airships to the Venezuelan television company Aerovision Desarallo SA, Caracas.

2 Blood transfusion unit produced for the Institute of Health at Ahmadu Bello University Zaria. by Gordon L. Poole and Company

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Ltd., Southampton – one of many supplied to Nigerian teaching hospitals.

3 Saudi Arabian Airlines has ordered eight of these APL 750 mobile baggage conveyors, produced by APL-Avialift Products Ltd., Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

4 A Duple Dominant bus – one of an order for 30 – begins the journey to Lagos from the factory of Duple Coachbuilders Ltd., Blackpool. Built on the left-hand drive Ford R1011 chassis, the all-steel bodies incorporate front and rear entrances and seat 54 passengers.

5 Eddystone Radio Ltd., part of Marconi Communication Systems Ltd., has won a £300,000 order to supply 300 high grade general purpose radio receivers for use by the Saudi Arabian Posts, Telegraphs and Telecommunications Authority. The photograph shows one of the first batch of 50 1830/1s undergoing final test.

6 Final inspection of the stitching mechanism on a Superstitch wire stitching machine being carried out at the Liverpool factory of Worsley-Brehmer Ltd. The five machines in the foreground are for Iran.

7 Container style construction site 'houses' are being produced by Manchester Adamson Ltd., a new company combining the container shipping and transportation experience of Manchester Liners Ltd., with the design and technology skills of container manufacturers Adamson and Hatchett Ltd. The principal export market is in the Middle East, and units are at present being demonstrated in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The picture shows the Marco 40 ft 'chief executive' accommodation unit which has a shower bathroom, kitchen and lounge. Another unit has eight berths.

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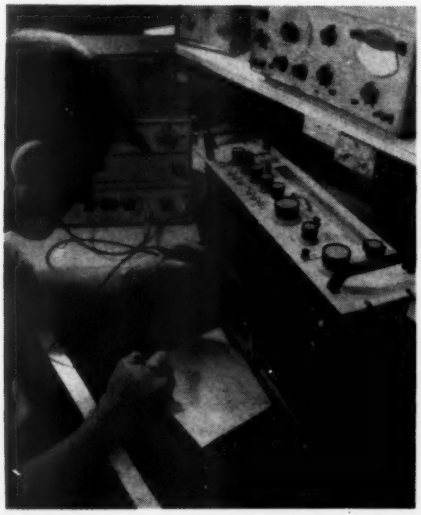

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Exhibitions and Fairs

Strong British presence at Houston offshore conference

From P. E. Collings, Consul (Commercial), Houston: For the third successive year, British industry played an impressive role in this eighth international Offshore Technology Conference (OTC) in Houston, Texas, from 3-6 May. Comprising some 3,500 exhibits representing more than 1,300 leading companies from 16 countries, this year's OTC exhibition occupied the entire Astrodomain complex and the Albert Thomas Convention Centre in downtown Houston (where the OTC began in a small way in 1969).

With an attendance exceeding 60,000 leading engineers, scientists, businessmen and media representatives from more than 100 countries (with probably over 1,000 from the UK) this annual event is the largest international oil industry showcase in the world.

For the fourth year in succession the British exhibit was a joint venture sponsored by the BOTB and the Association of British Oceanic Industries (ABOI) utilising the management services of Overseas Exhibition Services Ltd. An interesting feature of the British display was a central section comprising information stands manned by ABOI, the British Consulate-General, Houston and the Offshore Supplies Office of the Department of Energy and also a bar and lounge to enable exhibitors to have discussions with their contacts in an informal atmosphere. The British sector by far exceeded any other foreign group in terms of members and size, with 130 companies on 63 stands and occupying 1,886m² in the main exhibition center of the Astrohall.

Britain's North Sea technological achievements attracted a great deal of attention from American and other international oil industry experts who were interested in the latest developments by British industry in such areas as gas turbines for production platforms, floating hoses, anchors, anchor winches, air cushion vehicles, offshore platform cranes, diesel engines, cathodic protection systems, pipeline tools and equipment, electronic satellite positioning systems, etc.

Bill Ogilvie of ABOI (left), Clarence Tuck, Under-Secretary, Department of Energy, John Quinn electronics engineer of BIX, Leighton Buzzard inspecting BIX's pipeline crawler for non-destructive testing of pipeline welds. BIX reported a great deal of interest in the crawlers which can produce a complete 360° radiographic picture of a pipeline weld.

The extent of the advance in Britain's technology in offshore oil developments was demonstrated by the fact that, for the second year in succession, British companies were the recipients of the 'Emeritus Award' for their innovative engineering contribution to the oil and gas industry. Sponsored by the Petroleum Engineering International magazine and organised by a committee of 21 senior representatives from leading oil companies, the awards were presented to David Mappin Offshore Management Ltd., for their method of making large cellular concrete construction systems in marine installations without using dry docks or basins, Land and Marine Engineering Ltd. for their unique system for dealing with the seabed and burying the pipelines and Vickers Offshore Developments for their subsea transfer system.

In addition to sponsoring the large British contingent as exhibitors, ABOI again organised an officially sponsored trade mission of 20 members (they also arranged one of the official dinners). The other officially sponsored trade mission of 15 members was once again organised by the London Chamber of Commerce. The two organisations arranged a joint briefing session for their members. The Aberdeen Press and Journal, in co-operation with the North East Scotland Development Authority and the Highlands and Islands Development Board (leading officials from these organisations attended OTC), organised a large group of about 100 members and, after a briefing session, hosted a 'Scotch Hour' at which both British and American companies' representatives were able to effect new contacts or meet old friends.

New British electronic equipment on show at Chicago exhibition

New equipment ranging from hi-fi systems to cassette editing and dust removal units will be among the British exhibits at the tenth annual Summer Consumer Electronics Show in Chicago from 13-16 June. The BOTB is supporting 23 British companies in a joint venture group sponsored by the Federation of British Audio.

Monitor Audio will be showing for the first time at a US exhibition and will highlight its recently upgraded range of MA1, MA3 and MA5 loudspeakers. The company started manufacturing two years ago and is now exporting to 20 countries.

The latest turntable in the range of A. R. Sugden will be launched at the show and Goldring Ltd., another first time exhibitor, will show a new cartridge weighing only one gramme. Metrosound Audio Products will be showing a new dust remover and static reducer combined in one hand-held unit.

The show is expected to surpass all previous records in the number of exhibitors and size – over 40,000 trade visitors are expected.

Indications of recovery in electronics industry at Boston

From J. A. Scholfield, Vice Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Boston: In a bicentennial atmosphere, the British returned to Boston at the new exhibition, Electro '76, held in the Hynes Auditorium and Sheraton Boston Hotel, 11 to 14 May. This well known electronic components show has taken on a new lease of life by combining the activities of the New York IEEE and the Boston-based NEREM exhibition, alternate years at each city.

Nine British companies from the electronic industry participated in the joint venture sponsored by the Electronic Engineering Association in conjunction with the BOTB. One British company, EMI (SE Labs) was showing privately (under the EMI Technology Inc. banner), and some other British items were on the stands of local agents.

The various members of the joint venture were not in one group but located on the appropriate level: First floor – Components and Microelectronics, second floor – Instrumentation and Microwave. It was gratifying to the organisers and the more than 290 exhibitors, that the target of 25,000 visitors was very nearly achieved with 23,000 registered trade attendees. This was a strong indication that the American electronics industry has recovered from the recession and the order books are being filled. All the British, and other exhibitors, reported that the majority of people present were seriously interested engineers, scientists, purchasing staff, technicians and potential agents.

All the British participants, with one exception, are well established in the USA and their booths were manned by a combination of UK based staff and representatives from the USA affiliate or agent. Three firms are repeat joint venture members.

Smith and Nephew Ltd., showing a line of special insulating and marking tapes, were new to the scene. They created more interest than expected at an electronics show and interviewed several potential agents. Multicore Solders Ltd., in conjunction with their US associates, British Industries Inc., created a great deal of interest with their solderability tester.

Feedback Instruments Ltd. and Feedback Data Ltd. with a combined stand exhibited their range of communication equipment, chemical instruments, educational laboratory units and flexible working hours system. The Cygnet Telewriter checked a lot of handwriting and the educational units were examined by the many Boston-based learning institutes. Marconi Instruments Ltd., through their New Jersey subsidiary, are very strong in the USA market. They experienced very active interest in their HF spectrum analyser, mobile radio test equipment and white noise meters.

Plessey Semiconductors Ltd. saw an encouraging increase in quotation requests for integrated circuits and a large order is expected from one particular source. S. G. Owens Ltd. received many serious inquiries for their selective precious metal plating equipment and are scheduled for six follow-up visits throughout the USA next week. Vickers Instruments Inc. are well known in the micro-electronic assembly industry, providing high resolution microscopes and the 'image shearing' measurement system.

Vision Engineering Ltd. are newcomers to this show and through their US representatives were demonstrating the new stereo 'dynascopes' which provide a valuable cost saving aid to the micro-electronics production personnel. EMI Technology Inc. were showing the high performance instrumentation system and frequency response analyser manufactured by EMI-SE Labs in the UK. The response from potential users and agents was tremendous.

The only other foreign participation was a joint venture from Israel (about six firms), a single Russian exhibit of tubes and waveguides and an exhibitor each from West Germany and Switzerland. The US Department of Commerce provided an international centre and over 300 international visitors registered.

The four-day technical symposia and film programme included 150 papers on many subjects ranging from computer peripherals to micro-components, with the microprocessor (a computer on a chip) holding the main interest. The UK provided two or three papers, and two British films were shown, 'Laser Alignment' and 'Seeing is Believing'.

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ENCIRCLE TI 41 ON PAGE 575 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Trade Information

Patent and trade mark law in the Cayman Islands

A patent and trade mark law came into operation in the Cayman Islands on 15 March 1976. Under this new law the owner of patent and trade mark rights in the United Kingdom may apply to have these rights extended to the Islands on payment of prescribed fees. The effect of recording UK patent and trade mark rights is to afford the owner in the Islands all the rights and remedies available to him in the UK. The protection conferred commences from the date such rights arose in the UK and continues for as long as those rights remain in force in the UK.

A copy of the new law is available for consultation in the Chancery House Annexe of the Science Reference Library (Holborn Branch), Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY.

New autotelex links

New international automatic telex links have been brought into service this month by the Post Office with the Netherlands Antilles, in the Caribbean and with the Tropical Radio and Telegraph company subscribers in the USA.

British overseas commercial officers available for discussions

British Overseas Commercial Officers expected to be in this country shortly will be available for discussions.

Italy. Miss N. Ekserdjian, Vice Consul (locally engaged) in Cagliari (Sardinia) since 1965. Available: September 1976.

Philippines. G. J. Gunnell, Second Secretary (commercial) in Manila since February 1975. Available: September 1976.

Singapore. D. H. C. Phillips, First Secretary (commercial and economic policy) in Singapore since January 1975. Available: September 1976.

British firms and organisations – other than those in Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales and in the areas covered by the Department of Trade offices for the Eastern Region and the London and South Eastern Region – who wish to meet the officers to discuss specific export problems should write for appointment to the appropriate Department of Industry Regional Director (Exports) stating the nature of the problems and commodities involved. Firms and organisations in the London-based Regions mentioned above (together with those in other Regions who would prefer, or who would be prepared if necessary to meet the officers for an interview in London) should write to Tours Section, Overseas Visitors Bureau, Department of Trade, Room G60, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Firms and organisations who wish to meet the officers in Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland should contact the Export Branch of the Department of Commerce, Belfast, Welsh Office, Cardiff and the Scottish Office, Glasgow.

Because commercial officers often have only limited time at their disposal it may not always be possible to fit everyone in. Where it is possible, firms are reminded that the Export Services and Promotions Division of the Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, which is in close touch with all Overseas Commercial Officers, can very often supply advice, or the information that applicants hoped to obtain at the interview. Outside London, the Regional Offices of the Department of Industry, Welsh and Scottish Offices and the Department of Commerce Belfast can also help.

Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, with the Deputy Prime Minister of Korea Mr. Duck Woo Nam during his recent official visit to the UK. As well as meeting senior government ministers, Mr. Nam addressed a CBI seminar and inspected progress on the new Fleet line underground railway.

Export business backed by ECGD

Loan of £100 million for Mexico steelworks. The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed £100 million loan which Lazard Brothers acting on behalf of a consortium of London clearing and Scottish banks has arranged with Siderurgica Lazaro Cardenas Las Truchas SA (Sicartsa), Mexico.

The loan will help finance contracts placed in the UK for goods and services for the second stage of the integrated iron and steelworks at Las Truchas.

The first stage sheduled for completion later this year, will have an annual production capacity of 1.3 million tons. Stage two will take eight years to complete and will increase annual output to 3.65 million tons.

Hints to business men booklets

Revised editions of the booklets on Barbados: (including Grenada – West Indies Associated States – British Virgin Islands, etc.), Burma, German Democratic Republic and Switzerland have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series. British business men who intend

visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets from Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Room DO5, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7146, or any Regional Office of the Departments of Trade and Industry.

Advertisements are accepted for all booklets in the series which covers over 100 countries. Inquiries about advertising should be addressed to Cheiron Press Ltd., 8/10 Parkway, London NW1 7AD, tel. 01-267 1285.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade is considering an application for the temporary exemption from import duty of the product shown below on the grounds that it is not made in this country or that the supply available is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for this product, or who are interested in its future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified, and will remain in operation until the date shown in column 3 below or for such shorter period as may be justified.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to General Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6SJ (tel. 01-215 5515), giving the reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption.

Representations should be received by 11 June 1976.

Tariff heading	Description	Exemption required until	Reference
90.28AII	Barometric altitude rate computer (complying with Standard ARINC 595)	31.12.77	G/T 15740

The Department of Trade is considering introducing a revised definition for certain steel angle sections (73.11) as follows:

Rolled steel sections in lengths of not less than 90cm and not more than 510cm, being not less than 63mm and not more than 76mm wide, with a ridge, projecting at right angles from one face, not less than 15mm and not more than 32mm high, parallel to, and at not less than 10mm and not more than 20mm from one edge, the thickness of the ridge being not less than 2mm and not more than 10mm to run up to and including 30 June 1977.

Representations, addressed to General Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, should be received by 11 June.

Telephone inquiries to Import Licensing Branch

Telephone extension numbers of Sections dealing with particular subjects in Import Licensing Branch are listed below:

Telephone switchboard: 01-603 4644

	Extension number
State Trading Country Quotas (including textile goods)	
1 East Europe other than foodstuffs	278
2 Foodstuffs	379
3 Peoples' Republic of China	238
Products subject to Japanese auto-limitation arrangements	379
Firearms and jute	276
Gold coins, goods from Rhodesia	278
Hong Kong textile quotas	275
Spain and Portugal textile quotas	268
Korea and Taiwan textile quotas	311
India, Pakistan and other textile quotas not elsewhere specified	367
Textiles Import Surveillance	
1 Yarns and fabrics	241 or 250
2 Made up goods	291 or 292
Other surveillance licensing	276
General inquiries about items not specified above	264 or 265

Notices to Importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH.

No. 1557: Import of sacks and bags of polyethylene or polypropylene strip from the Republic of Korea

Under procedures set out in the Multifibre Arrangements on Textiles the community has imposed import restrictions on sacks and bags of polyethylene or polypropylene strip originating in the Republic of Korea. The goods affected are:

Tariff heading	Description
ex 62.03	Sacks and bags made from polyethylene or polypropylene strip

The restrictions came into effect on 26 May 1976 and importers are advised not to place firm orders or enter into new commitments to import these goods until they are assured that they will be able to obtain the necessary import licences. The detailed arrangements for the administration of the restrictions are still under discussion in Brussels and a further notice will be published shortly.

Imports of these sacks and bags, which fall within tariff/trade heading 62.03 9661, were already subject to surveillance licences; these licences issued in respect of such goods from the Republic of Korea may be used until the expiry of the period of their validity but they will not be renewed and no further surveillance licences will be issued. Any importers who do not hold surveillance licences but who have consignments of these newly restricted goods due to arrive in the United Kingdom shortly are advised to submit applications for licences to Import Licensing Branch together with evidence of the date of shipment of the goods.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch: tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 311.

Alarm clocks: Anti-dumping application

The Department of Trade is considering an application for the imposition of anti-dumping duties, under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1969, on mechanical alarm clocks, other than travelling alarm clocks, imported from the People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and East Berlin, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This application may be extended to include other countries exporting mechanical alarm clocks to the UK at prices which appear to be dumped.

A statement of the applicant's claim will be supplied to interested parties who give an undertaking to treat the information in strict confidence. Any representations in connection with this application, other than from foreign suppliers with whom special arrangements will be made, should be submitted in writing not later than Thursday, 10 June. Such representations in summarised form and without attribution to the source, may be passed to the applicants for comment. Those making the representations should stipulate any particular matters which they do not wish to be disclosed.

Requests for copies of the statement together with an undertaking in the terms set out above should be sent in writing to General Division, Department of Trade, Room 348, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

Pending completion of its investigation of the anti-dumping application the Department of Trade has made an Order imposing for a period of three months from 26 May 1976 provisional charges to anti-dumping duty on imports of mechanical alarm clocks, other than travelling alarm clocks, from the People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The charges imposed range from £0.50 to £1.00 and are as follows:

Country	Amount of provisional charge per clock in £
People's Republic of China	0.90
Czechoslovakia	1.00
German Democratic Republic	1.00
Hungary	1.00
Poland	1.00
Romania	0.50
USSR	1.00

Copies of the Order imposing these charges, the Anti-Dumping (Provisional Charge to Duty) Order 1976, SI 1976 No. 763, will be available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 (price 8p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 (price 14p).

A provisional charge is not a duty as such, but a security in the form of a cash deposit which will be required from importers or their authorised agents by HM Customs and Excise for the payment of any definitive anti-dumping duty which may be subsequently imposed.

Such a definitive anti-dumping duty may be made retrospective to the date of imposition of the provisional charge but not before, and the rate of any retrospective duty cannot be higher than the provisional charge.

If an Order imposing a retrospective duty is not made before the provisional charge lapses or is revoked the deposits will be returned. If such an Order is made the deposits will be set off against the duty. If the period or rate of the retrospective duty is less than that of the provisional charge the appropriate repayments will be made.

Export train model

Admiring a scale-model cake of the Rank Xerox 'Chester Carlson' export promotion train which returned to Victoria Station, London, after a 50,000 mile exhibition tour in Eastern Europe: left to right: Gordon S. Planner, general manager, Rank Xerox Eastern Export Operations, Sir Richard Marsh, chairman, British Railways Board, and Mr. W. F. Glavin, managing director, Rank Xerox.

The Economics of Industrial Subsidies

Department of Industry

Papers and proceedings of the Conference on the Economics of Industrial Subsidies held at the Civil Service College, Sunningdale, February 1975.

Arranged and sponsored by the Department of Industry to review current thinking on the economic analysis of various forms of subsidies offered to industry, the conference covered the following areas: (a) the rationale of subsidies to industry as viewed by the economist, the politician and the official; (b) the economic analysis of subsidies to labour, capital and research and development; (c) the problems of quantitive estimation of the effects of industrial subsidies. The conference was attended by senior officials from the Department of Industry, HM Treasury, the Department of Employment, the Central Policy Review Staff and the Scottish Office, as well as senior economists from universities.

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Eric Varley

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West Midlands. Birmingham, tel: 021-632 4111

South West. Tel: Plymouth 21891 (STD code 0752) or Bristol 291071 (STD code 0272)

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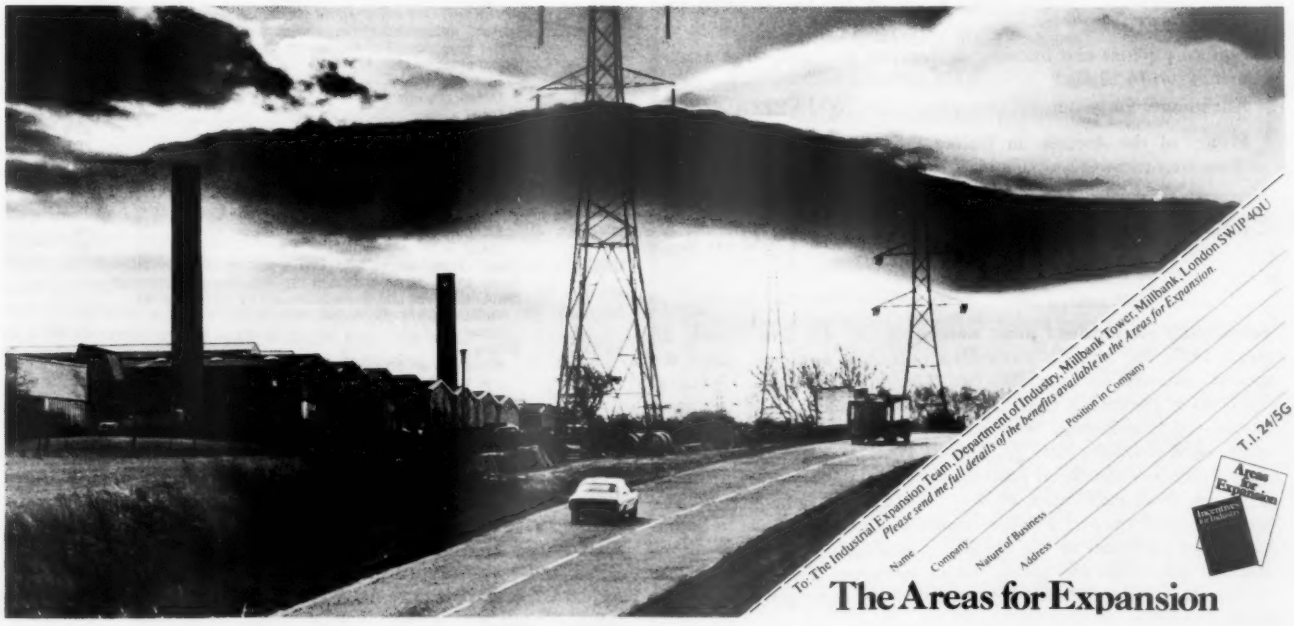

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The Areas for Expansion

Tariff and Trade Notices

Switzerland

Bottled white wine: import restrictions. The Swiss Federal Council has announced the 1976 arrangements for quantitative restrictions on imports of speciality bottled white wines coming under heading 22.05.30 of the Swiss customs tariff.

Imports during 1976 will be restricted to 65 per cent of the total imports effected during 1974. Import licences will not be granted in excess of this limit. If imports by any one firm in 1975 exceeded those of 1974, the excess shall be set against their quota for 1976.

In order to alleviate the effects of these restrictions on importers whose trade is principally in these bottled quality white wines a reserve of 20,000 quintals has been established. Quotas may be allocated from the reserve from persons or firms whose turnover in these wines has reached such proportions as to justify imports in their own right. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Italy

Exchange deposit scheme. The Italian *Gazzetta Ufficiale*, 6 May 1976, published a ministerial decree of the same date, concerning the introduction of an exchange deposit scheme (see *Trade and Industry*, 14 May 1976). An English translation is being prepared, but copies of the decree, in Italian, are available. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 466/467/288.

Motor vehicles and trailers: harmonisation of EEC legislation. A supplement to the Italian *Official Gazette*, 23 April 1976, published four ministerial decrees on the institution of EEC norms for approved standards on motor vehicles and trailers.

Annexes to the decrees set out the technical requirements and testing methods. The decrees and the relative council directives are as follows:

Reverse gear and the speedometer (75/443/EEC)

Braking devices (71/320/EEC) amended in (74/132/EEC) and (75/524/EEC)

Statutory plates and inscriptions, location and method of attachment (76/114/EEC)

Anchorages for motor-vehicles safety belts (76/115/EEC)

Copies of the decrees, in Italian, are obtainable from OTAR section. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 466/467/288.

Spain

Sterilising machines: joint assembly. In the *State Gazette*, 28 April 1976, the Spanish authorities published approval under the special system of joint assembly (see *Board of Trade Journal*, 11 August 1967) of a pro-forma resolution for the manufacture of sterilising machinery (continuous) with a capacity of up to 15,000 litres per hour, tariff headings 84.17J1, and 84.17J2. This present resolution extends for two additional years the period established by decree 962/1974 (see *Trade and Industry*, 16 May 1974) until 15 January 1978. The parts, components and auxiliary material which may have to be imported for inclusion in the Spanish manufacture (ie homogenisors, stainless steel tubes and plates, valves and joints, accessories) will be subject to a reduction of 95 per cent of the corresponding import duty.

On application a specific resolution could be approved by the Spanish Directorate of Tariff Policy given a technical and sufficiently detailed description of the parts, components, etc., to be imported with the reduced import duty provided the total value of such parts does not exceed 35 per cent of the total industrial cost price.

British exporters interested in proposing themselves as potential partners should send details to the British Embassy with reference to this notice at the Commercial Department, Fernando el Santo 16, Madrid 4 who will make local inquiries on their behalf. Other inquiries should be addressed to Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, 01-248 5757 ext. 462/471/472/473.

Customs tariff modifications. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 30 April 1976, published a number of Royal decrees modifying Spanish customs tariff sub-headings to read as follows:

Tariff no.	Description	Import duty
29.14.B.1	Methacrylic and acrylic acid, their salts and their esters:	
	a Methacrylic acid, their salts and their esters	20%
	b Other	10%
38.19.H	Liquid polyethylene glycols with a molecular weight not exceeding 200 or less	22%
I	Silicon and selenium and other chemical elements 'doped' for use in electronics, described in Note 2 (9) of the Chapter, including chemical crystals doped for similar purposes	1%
J	Other	16.50%
39.02.G.2	Ethylene-propylene copolymer	1%
73.15.E.7	Hoop and strip:	
	a Hot-rolled:	
	i As defined in additional Note 8 (f) of a thickness of:	
	a 9mm or more	Nil
	b 9mm or less	15%
	ii Other, of a thickness:	
	a 9mm or more	15%
	b 9mm or less	15%
73.15.E.8	Plates and sheets:	
	a Hot-rolled:	
	i As defined in Additional Note 8 (f) of a thickness of:	
	a 9mm or more	Nil
	b 9mm or less	15%
	ii Other, of a thickness of:	
	a 9mm or more	15%
	b 9mm or less	15%
82.11.C	Safety razors and parts thereof	25.5%
	Minimum duty	2 pesetas per blade
97.01	Wheeled toys designed to be ridden by children (for example bicycles, tricycles, pedal motor cars, mechanical horses, dolls' pram and push chairs:	
A	Wheeled cars designed for children's games	32.5%
B	Parts, detachable fittings and accessories	32.5%
97.03	Other toys; working models of a kind used for recreational purposes:	
A	Spring-operated	52%
B	Electrically operated	43%
C	Other	47.5%
D	Parts, detachable fittings and accessories	43%
29.11.A.1.b	Paraformaldehyde	28%
25.25	Meerschaum (whether or not in polished pieces) and amber; agglomerated meerschaum and agglomerated amber, in plates, rods, sticks or similar forms, not worked after moulding; jet:	
A	Sepiolite	Nil
B	Other	Nil
84.61	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances, for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats and the like, including pressure reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves:	
A	Variable rotary distributors for hydrostatic control	5%
B	Other	30.5%
84.35.C	Rotary:	
1	Photogravure presses:	
	a Weighing each not more than 7,000kg	20%
	b Weighing each more than 7,000kg but not more than 12,000kg	12%
	c Weighing each more than 12,000kg	9%

The above customs tariff modifications are valid from 30 April 1976.

Raw cocoa beans: temporary duty suspension. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 30 April 1976, published decree 915/1976 announcing suspension of import duty from 21 March to 20 June 1976 on tariff heading 18.01.A.

Caprolactams: home compensation tax. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 14 May 1976, published decree 1084/1976 of 23 April, modifying the tariff heading for caprolactams (29.35.G). From 17 May 1976 the home compensation tax will be 12 per cent.
Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 462/471/472/473.

Newsprint: home compensation tax suspended. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 26 April 1976, published royal decree 835/1976 of 23 April announcing suspension of home compensation tax on newsprint (tariff headings 48.01A-1, 48.01A-2) from 23 April to 22 July 1976. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 462/471/472/473.

Yugoslavia

Cereals quota. Yugoslavia's 1976 import quota for 'Cereals – other' (tariff no. 10.01/1b-2) has been increased to 600,000 tons. This was announced in *Official Gazette* 13/1976, amending the quota of 500,000 tons announced in *Official Gazette* 6/1976 (see *Trade and Industry*, 9 April 1976, page 92). Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 288/466/467.

Greece

Cars and motor cycles: import registration charge increased. According to the Greek press of 20 February 1976 the additional special charge required for registration of imported motor cars and motorcycles was increased on 1 January 1976. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757, ext. 439.

Yarn and synthetic fibres: duty exemption. According to the Greek press of 4 March 1976 joint ministerial decision H 1553/90/18 9 72 has been extended for another year from 1 January 1976. The decision allows the import of yarn and synthetic or artificial continuous fibres on temporary exemption of duty provided it is used in the manufacture of processed yarn, thread, textiles and clothes for export. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757, ext. 439.

Israel

Foodstuffs to be marked in Hebrew. The Israeli authorities have reminded importers that all imported foodstuffs should be marked in Hebrew. Unmarked consignments may not be released from customs. No further information is available. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Egypt

Evaluation of import duty. The Egyptian authorities have announced that from 3 May import duties on all goods, except those basic commodities which may only be imported by Government monopolies, will be calculated on the incentive rather than the official rate of exchange. The effect of this measure is to increase the amount of duty payable by approximately 60 per cent in Egyptian currency. No further information is available. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Kuwait

Pork meat: import ban. The Kuwait municipality has informed local foodstuff importers that from 20 April 1976 the municipality will not allow the importation into Kuwait of pork meat, lard of pork or any other foodstuffs containing pork meat or its lard.

the INTERNATIONAL BANK

In London with sister institutions — the Arab Bank (Overseas) Limited in Zurich and Geneva — the Arab Bank (Nigeria) Limited in Lagos, Kano and Apapa—Associates UBAE (Union de Banques Arabes et Europeennes) in Luxembourg and Frankfurt, UBAF (Union de Banques Arabes et francaise) in Paris, UBAN (The Arab Japanese Finance Co Ltd) in Hong Kong, Arab Bank Maroc in Morocco; branches throughout the Arab world and correspondents world wide, the Arab Bank provides a complete international banking service.

the LOCAL BANK

The Arab Bank has branches in Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Bahrain, Dubai, Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Ras Alkhaimah, Saudi Arabia, Sharjah, Tunisia, Yemen Arab Republic

the ARAB BANK

General Management: Amman, Jordan Established 1930

Capital & Reserves	17,120,000 Jordan Dinars
Deposits	393,198,809 Jordan Dinars
Total Assets	668,328,966 Jordan Dinars

As at 30th June 1975

One Jordan Dinar (JD1) = U.S. $3.13 approx.

ARAB BANK LIMITED
EMPIRE HOUSE, ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND, LONDON EC1P 1DR

Telephone 01-606 7801 Telex 887119

Cables Bankarabi London EC1

ENCIRCLE TI 34 ON PAGE 575 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Nigeria

Exchange control. Further to notices 339 of 12 April and 407 of 5 May, the Central Bank of Nigeria has issued further information on the exchange control regulations announced in the 1976/77 Federal Government budget.

Where prepayment has been agreed for the imported goods (in whole or part) such payment will only be made by the importer in local currency to a bank in Nigeria. The remittance of this payment will only be made in foreign exchange when the shipping documents of the goods concerned and a Port/Airport Clearance Certificate, issued by the Nigerian Ports Authority or Airport Authority, have been produced.

In cases of deferred payments or instalmental payments the down-payment agreed to be paid when the contract is signed can be released to the exporter in foreign exchange. If the balance is to be paid by way of letters of credit the subsequent instalmental payments will only be released in foreign exchange on the presentation of shipping documents and the Port Cargo Clearance Certificate.

A Legal Notice outlining the new exchange control procedure was published on 14 May. Payments under letters of credit or otherwise, opened/contracted before 1 April 1976 will be entertained until a period of one month after the date of this publication (13 June 1976). Inquiries: CRE 01-215 3064/3338.

Zaire

Import deposits. With effect from 12 May, an 80 per cent provision in Zaire's must be deposited before an import licence is granted or letter of credit opened.

Exceptions are 50 per cent deposit in case of foot and pharmaceutical products and nil deposit in case of raw materials and industrial machinery spare parts. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 472/471/473/462.

Tanzania

Import controls. Tanzania's Imports Controller has published a new open general licence with effect from 1 May 1976.

Some items freely imported under the last open general licence (published October 1974) are now confined, namely:

Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)
All petroleum and petroleum products
All medical, dental and surgical instruments including X-ray apparatus.
All kinds of books and maps
Sulphur, stone plastering materials and lime
Pharmaceutical articles
Building materials of vegetable substance
Street lamps and locomotive and railway rolling stock, lanterns
Electrical line telephonic and telegraphic apparatus
Sugar manufacturing and refining machinery, etc.

Tractor imports are now confined to Agricultural and Industrial Supplies Co. Ltd. and motor vehicle spares to the State Motor Corporation. Spares and accessories for machinery already imported continue to be imported under open general licence, provided that they are imported by the user or by an agent against a specific order of the user.

Government imports are now confined to existing parastatal importing companies, unless the confinee expresses inability to import.

Goods previously not confined but firmly ordered one month before 1 May 1976, or which were shipped by 1 May 1976 can be imported under previous import regulations. Importers have been requested to submit a covering import licence application to the Bank of Tanzania within one month of 1 May 1976 with documentary evidence in proof. Importers have been instructed that all orders which do not conform to the new regulations should be cancelled pending a specific import licence being obtained.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 472/471/473/462.

South Africa

Tariff changes. The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 7 May 1976:

R.761 BN 48.15. The effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on pressure-sensitive paper, without removable backing, cut to size or shape, is amended from 25 per cent to 25 per cent or 34c/m² less 75 per cent of the fob price.

R.763 BN 83.09. Specific provision is made for hooks and eyes of base metal on tape and the rate of duty is amended as follows:

83.09.30 Hooks and eyes on tape:
.10 Hooks (General) 20 per cent or 5c/m
.20 eyes (General) 20 per cent or 5c/m

ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES

R.762 BN 48.15. The provision for an ordinary anti-dumping duty on pressure-sensitive paper, cut to size or shape without removable backing, is withdrawn.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757, ext. 471/472/473/462.

Fireworks banned. South Africa's Secretary of Commerce has announced that the Minister of Economic Affairs has banned the import, local manufacture and sale of fireworks. No further details are available. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 471/472/473/462.

Afghanistan

Import regulations. Various changes have recently been notified by the British Embassy, Kabul, These are as follows:

Import deposits

It is not now a requirement that importers deposit 100 per cent of the value of the goods when opening a letter of credit.

Import licensing

Import licences are not required for permissible imports but all importers must hold a trade permit issued annually by the Ministry of Commerce.

Pro-forma invoices (3 copies) for all imports must be presented to the Ministry of Commerce for approval before importation of the goods.

Documentation

A new handout on this subject is now available on request. The main change is that two of the required copies of the commercial invoice must be certified by a Chamber of Commerce or the Trading Co. of Afghanistan Ltd.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 420/475.

India

Import trade control policy 1976/77. The Government of India has announced its import trade control policy for April 1976 to March 1977. The main points are:

Automatic licensing introduced in 1975 for actual users will be made more flexible. Industrial units will continue to get their first set of licences without having to go through a sponsoring authority.

Selected canalised items will be supplied by state corporations direct to actual users without release orders. The items involved cover minerals, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and steel. Steel Authority of India will allocate steel to actual users and arrange any necessary import requirements.

Import of leather machinery has been placed on open general licence. The open general licence will allow imports of such leather machinery which has been cleared with the directorate general of technical development and is not already produced in India. This step is intended to quicken the change from the export of semi-processed hides and skins to finished leather, leather goods and footwear.

Although a domestic system of classification and not the more

usual Brussels tariff nomenclature system is used in the Indian Import Tariff an attempt has been made to align the current import trade control policy with the BTN system.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757, ext. 420/475.

Import duties: British preference to be withdrawn. The Government of India has decided that the tariff preference at present afforded to some goods of British origin is to be withdrawn. This will take effect in two stages as follows:

Stage 1 On 1 July 1976 the difference between the standard rate of import duty and the British preferential rate will be reduced by 75 per cent. For example where the two rates are now 60 per cent and 50 per cent, respectively, they will on that date become 60 per cent and 57½ per cent.

Stage 2 On 1 July 1977 the remaining 25 per cent of the difference between the two rates will be eliminated.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 420/475.

Japan

New tariff schedule. An English translation of the 1976 Japanese Tariff Schedule is now available. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 420/475.

Netherlands Antilles

Import tariff changes. Netherlands Antilles *Publicatieblad* numbers 1975/264 and 1976/21 contain legislation amending the Netherlands Antilles import tariff. The Netherlands Antilles tariff headings involved are:

02.02A	08.02	19.04	20.03CI	21.02B
22.03B	25.01	32.01A	33.03	34.03B
49.05B	58.02A, B	61.01A	62.02	69.01A
71.01	85.02A	87.04A	90.03AIIIa2	90.04A
94.04				

These tariff headings do not necessarily correspond with those of the full Brussels Nomenclature.

Copies of the legislation (in Dutch) are available. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 288/466/467.

Philippines

Tariff changes. The President of the Republic of the Philippines has announced the following changes in import duty effective from 19 March 1976:

Tariff no.	Description	Amended tariff duty
32-05	Synthetic organic dyestuffs, etc.	20%
32-06	Colour lakes	20%
32-07	Other colouring matter, etc.	20%
59-01	Wadding and articles of wadding, etc.	
	A Wadding for cutting up into cigarette filter tips	50%
	B Other, is unchanged at 100%	

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 468/469/401.

New Zealand

Tariff review timetable. The New Zealand Government has approved the continuation of the current review of the customs tariff. In view of the proposed legislative programme of the Government it is necessary to escalate to some extent the timetable to which the committee is working if the new tariff is to be effective from 1 July 1978. Under the current timetable final submissions are to be made by the end of February 1977. It is now necessary that all submissions be received by the end of October 1976. The following amendments have therefore been made to the timetable:

Tariff sections	Present timetable	Revised timetable
XII, XIII, XIV	July, August, September 1976	June 1976
XV	October 1976	July 1976
XVI	November 1976	August 1976
XVII, XVIII	December 1976, January 1977	September 1976
XIX, XX, XXI	February 1977	October 1976

It is appreciated that some submissions cannot be lodged until after examination of Tariff and Development Board reports yet to be released. Every endeavour is being made to have these reports released as expeditiously as possible having regard to the resources available to process them.

In the proposed new tariff it is not intended to have tariff items purely for statistical purposes. It is intended that the basic format of the new tariff will be somewhat akin to that of the current Australian tariff. Statistical requirements will be shown in a separate column alongside the tariff item applicable, after the duty rate.

For example, in the present tariff there appears under heading 62.02, items 62.02.001 to 62.02.019 all with the same rate of duty and their only purpose is to collect separate statistics. The new tariff will probably show:

62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles			
	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen.			
62.02.001	Plain	doz.	duty rates	Bed sheets Pillow cases Table cloths Table napkins Terry towels Other kinds
62.02.002	Other than plain	doz.	duty rates	

The New Zealand Government regrets the necessity to escalate the timetable but points out there is little alternative if the new tariff is to come into force on 1 July 1978. Ref. CRE 45466. Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5321.

Textiles and textile articles: customs tariff review. The New Zealand Customs Department has announced that Section XI of the tariff will soon be covered under the Customs Tariff Review (see *Trade and Industry*, 27 June 1975, page 779). The closing date for submissions in respect of tariff items in Section XI of the tariff is 30 June 1976. Section XI of the tariff covers the following 14 chapters:

Section XI
TEXTILES AND TEXTILE ARTICLES

50	Silk and waste silk
51	Man-made fibres (continuous)
52	Metallised textiles
53	Wool and other animal hair
54	Flax and ramie
55	Cotton
56	Man-made fibres (discontinuous)
57	Other vegetable textile materials; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn
58	Carpets, mats, matting and tapestries; pile and chenille fabrics; narrow fabrics; trimmings; tulle and other net fabrics; lace; embroidery
59	Wadding and felt; twine, cordage, ropes and cables; special fabrics; impregnated and coated fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use
60	Knitted and crocheted goods
61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories of textile fabrics, other than knitted or crocheted goods
62	Other made up textile articles
63	Old clothing and other textile articles; rags

The Customs Department has indicated that British exporters who wish to make submissions do so by letter (five copies) through the Commercial Department, British High Commission, PO Box 369, Wellington, New Zealand. Ref. CRE 45466. Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5321.

Import deposit scheme: waiver for repair goods. Further to the notice in *Trade and Industry*, 6 February 1976, the New Zealand Minister of Customs has waived the need for a deposit on all spares and service parts covered by the Economic Stabilisation (Import Deposit) Regulations 1976.

The deposit is waived for all goods used for repair purposes. This includes all categories covered by the regulations – those used for the repair of cameras, watches, sewing machines, cranes, tractors, lifts,

etc. Before a waiver can be granted importers will have to satisfy the Collector of Customs that the goods are intended, and will be used, for repairs only. Importers may also apply for refunds of imports on goods that have already been imported.

Component parts for use in domestic manufacture assembly operations are not covered by the waiver.

An immediate refund is to be made where goods, on which a deposit had been paid, were exported within the six-month period during which such deposits are normally held. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

United States

Prohibited food substance. The US *Federal Register*, 11 May 1976, published details by the Food and Drug Administration prohibiting the use of safrole and other forms of safrole as an ingredient in any type of human food. This order is effective from 10 June 1976. A copy of the text is available to British exporters. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Brazil

Reference prices. Information on reference prices has been published by the Brazilian authorities by means of Customs Policy Council Resolutions, as follows:

ACRYLIC WASTE. Resolution 2,715 (*Diario Oficial*, 9 March 1976), established a reference price of US $1,060,00 per tonne cif on acrylic waste comprising acrylic and methacrylic resins in the form of irregular pieces, blocks, amorphous lumps and similar forms (including waste and residues), of tariff heading 39.02.02.09.

RAYON FLAKE AND POLYAMIDE POWDER. Resolution 2,716 (*Diario Oficial*, 9 March 1976), established a reference price of US $2.41 per kg cif on rayon flake and polyamide powder, of tariff heading 39.01.01.00.

ZINC. Resolution 2,733 (*Diario Oficial*, 29 March 1976), revoked the reference price on raw zinc, refined and unrefined under tariff numbers 79.01.01.00 and 79.01.02.00. This product now has no reference price.

OCTYL ORTHOPHTHALATE. Resolution 2,737 (*Diario Oficial*, 29 March 1976), established a reference price for octyl orthophthalate, under tariff heading 29.15.01.06, of US $1,100.00 per tonne cif.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Duty changes. Changes in import duty have been introduced by the Brazilian authorities by means of Customs Policy Council Resolutions as follows:

FERTILISERS. Resolution 2,714 (*Diario Oficial*, 9 March 1976) announced duty exemptions on the following fertilisers:

Tariff no.	Goods
31.02.03.00	Ammonium sulphate
31.02.06.00	Urea
31.03.04.00	Superphosphates, with a content of P_2O_5 up to and including 22 per cent
31.03.05.00	Superphosphates, with a content of P_2O_5 of 23 per cent to 45 per cent
31.03.06.00	Superphosphates, with a content of P_2O_5 of over 45 per cent
31.05.01.00	Mono- and diammoniac phosphates

The exemption is dependent on the importer proving to CACEX that he has bought an amount of the same fertiliser but domestically produced in a fixed ratio to the amount he wishes to import. These ratios vary according to the area of the country in which the fertiliser is to be used. Further details are available. This resolution revokes resolution 2,584, of 8 October 1975, and any other conflicting legislation.

METHYLISOBUTYLCETONE. Resolution 2,710 (*Diario Oficial*, 20 February 1976) increased the import duty on methylisobutylcetone, of tariff heading 29.13.27.00, from its current rate of 30 per cent to 60 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS. Resolution 2,729 (*Diario Oficial*, 10 March 1976) included the chemical trimethylamine chlorohydrate, under tariff heading 29.22.23.00, in the list of chemicals exempted from import duty when solely for farming purposes, under the provisions of resolution 2,259, of 15 October 1974. The resolution also excluded from the list coline chlorate, in a minimum concentration of 50 per cent (biocolin, hepacolin), under tariff heading 23.07.99.00.

ISOPROPANOL. Resolution 2,731 (*Diario Oficial*, 16 March 1976) increased the import duty on isopropylic alcohol, under tariff heading 29.04.11.00, from its current rate of 15 per cent to 45 per cent.

MELAMINE. Resolution 2,735 (*Diario Oficial*, 29 March 1976) reduced the import duty on a quota of 1,500 tonnes of melamine, under tariff heading 29.35.29.00, from its current rate of 45 per cent to 0 per cent. This concession has a period of validity of six months from the date of publication, lapsing on 29 September 1976.

PLATEN PRESSES. Resolution 2,739 (*Diario Oficial*, 13 April 1976) increased the import duty on platen presses of tariff heading 84.35.01.00, from its current rate of 30 per cent to 45 per cent.

GRAIN WHEAT. Resolution 2,706 (*Diario Oficial*, 20 February 1976) exempted from import duty a quota of 3,800,000 tonnes of grain wheat, of tariff heading 10.01.00.00. The concession was not given an expiry date and thus will expire on the exhaustion of the quota or on the revocation of the resolution.

RAW ZINC. Resolution 2,734 (*Diario Oficial*, 23 March 1976) reduced the import duty on raw zinc, refined and unrefined, of tariff headings 79.01.01.00 and 79.01.02.00, from its current level of 30 per cent to 7 per cent under the following regimes:

a Imports of zinc of whichever purity subject to the purchase of zinc of home production in the proportion of 2:1 to the amount to be imported.
b A quota of 21,400 tonnes of 'Special High Grade' zinc of a purity of 99.99 per cent to be distributed among enterprises which can prove that they can use such zinc.

This concession came into force on the date of publication, having a period of validity of one year, lapsing on 23 March 1977.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Chile

Motor vehicle import regulations. Chilean Central Bank Circular 2490 of 23 April 1976 has returned motor cars and light passenger motor vehicles to the permitted-imports list subject to the condition that they are new. If used, the importation becomes subject to a prohibitive 10,000 per cent prior deposit on applying for the prior import registration. *Trade and Industry*, 7 May 1976, reported that motor vehicles had been resubjected to the 10,000 per cent prior deposit requirement.

However, in order to discourage the importation of high-priced vehicles, the Chilean Ministry of Finance has simultaneously instituted (via decree 1444, also published on 23 April) a special tax of 100 per cent on any motor car or light passenger motor vehicle whose landed, duty-and-tax paid cost exceeds US$11,000.

To avoid the 100 per cent tax, it is estimated that only vehicles priced at around US$3,000 placed works will fit under the US$11,000 ceiling due to the addition of post-works expenses – charges to fob, sea freight and insurance, Chilean customs duty of 115 per cent *ad valorem* cif, other customs charges and local taxes, including value added tax. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

Colombia

Duty amendments. Colombia's Decree 270 of 16 February 1976 amends the rate of duty on the following products (previous rates of duty shown in brackets):

Tariff no.	Description	Duty	
10.01.01.99	Wheat, other than for sowing	30%	(1%)
15.07.01.01	Unrefined soya	15%	(1%)
31.02.08.00	Urea	1%	(70%)

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

Registered trade marks

The lists of tariff, customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries inc. shipping	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,472	9,380	2,130	2,090							
Series in						£ million				£ million		
1970	100	100	100	100	100	425	325	68	−30	735	−25	760
1971	102	103	102	93	104	70	−148	52	−10	1,058	280	778
1972	104	109	104	82	117	−18	−175	48	−11	131	−702	833
1973	110	114	107	88	125	1064	396	102	334	−842	−2,332	1,490
1974	110	113	105	98	113	597	666	81	−68	−3,650	−5,264	1,614
1975	108	113	104	85	98	−652	−381	−104	6	−1,702	−3,200	1,498
1973 3rd qtr.	110	114	107	92	120	181	46	29	47	−256	−625	369
4th qtr	109	114	107	89	132	205	96	32	51	−373	−950	577
1974 1st qtr	106	112	108	97	112	−176	−31	18	−59	−855	−1,297	442
2nd qtr.	110	112	100	96	110	295	191	43	27	−969	−1,366	397
3rd qtr.	112	113	103	97	119	373	368	3	−14	−861	−1,253	392
4th qtr.	111	114	107	101	113	105	139	17	−22	−965	−1,348	383
1975 1st qtr.	110	115	106	93	101	−176	−4	−31	−57	−435	−850	415
2nd qtr.	107	112	102	86	100	−254	−112	−54	−52	−336	−681	345
3rd qtr.	107	111	107	82	101	−156	−204	−29	60	−625	−986	361
4th qtr.	108	112	101	79	91	−66	−61	10	55	−306	−683	377
1976 1st qtr.									−17	−71	−431	360
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	−0.8	−1.9	−0.2	−9.9	−4.6							
on a year earlier	−3.6	−2.0	−1.2	−18.9	−17.4							

	Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs (NOT seasonally adjusted)					Labour (UK)			Trade	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Exports	Imports
				monthly averages								thousands	On a balance of payments basis	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan. 1974		1970	1970	July 1972					
£m in base year			15,895											
Series in				thousands						thousands		thousands	£ million at current price	
1971	100.4	99.6	100.0	108.5	153.4†	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	775.8	3.4	130.9	8,810	8,530
1972	102.6	102.4	105.8	138.6	164.3†	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	855.0	3.7	147.3	9,141	9,843
1973	110.2	110.9	110.7	137.1	179.4†	9.2	144.5	123.2	115.6	611.0	2.6	307.0	11,772	14,104
1974	106.1	107.8	109.9	102.8	108.5	16.0	215.3	152.0	138.7	599.5ø	2.6ø	302.2ø	15,895	21,159
1975	100.9	101.4	107.9	97.2	134.8	24.2	235.4	188.7	179.8	929.0	4.0	148.2ø	18,772	21,972
1974 2nd qtr.	107.6	109.3	107.8	105	107.5	15.8	213.7	148.9	132.3	577.4	2.5	318.4	4,007	5,373
3rd qtr.	107.9	109.6	111.2	107	110.2	17.0	212.9	156.1	144.0	613.7	2.6	308.7	4,222	5,475
4th qtr.	104.7	105.6	111.3	97	115.1	18.2	222.1	164.9	153.5	..	..	..	4,185	5,533
1975 1st qtr.	104.6	106.1	111.3	108	122.0	20.3	220.9	176.0	163.6	737.9	3.2	..	4,532	5,382
2nd qtr.	99.8	100.0	108.9	94	133.6	24.3	225.6	186.3	176.3	847.4	3.6	164.4	4,479	5,160
3rd qtr.	99.5	99.9	105.5	103	139.4	26.6	239.3	193.4	185.5	1,000.0	4.3	133.6	4,635	5,621
4th qtr.	99.8	99.8	105.8	85	144.2	25.3	256.0	199.1	193.8	1,132.1	4.9	113.6	5,126	5,809
1976 1st qtr.	101.1 p	101.7 p	107.3	106	149.4	22.5	266.1 p	206.9 p	205.4	1,223.2	5.2	115.5	5,441	5,872
1975 Apr.	101.1	101.4	120.0	95	129.1	21.7	222.9	182.5	170.1	798.3	3.4	180.8	1,379	1,729
May	99.1	99.1	103.7	95	134.5	25.0	226.2	187.3	176.4	850.3	3.6	163.3	1,611	1,693
June	99.1	99.4	104.1	91	137.1	26.1	227.7	189.0	182.6	893.5	3.8	149.0	1,489	1,738
July	100.1	100.6	105.4	91	138.5	26.3	233.2	191.7	184.8	968.2	4.1	133.9	1,567	1,943
Aug.	98.5	98.8	104.8	98	139.3	26.9	241.4	193.5	185.6	997.4	4.3	135.9	1,486	1,886
Sept.	100.0	100.3	106.1	120	140.5	26.6	243.2	194.9	186.0	1,034.4	4.4	131.1	1,582	1,792
Oct.	100.2	100.5	104.8	85	142.5	25.9	252.3	197.0	187.5	1,088.7	4.7	118.9	1,728	1,945
Nov.	100.2	100.5	105.2	81	144.2	25.2	256.7	198.9	195.6	1,133.0	4.9	111.8	1,637	1,918
Dec.	98.8	98.5	107.0	87	146.0	24.9	259.0	201.5	198.2	1,174.6	5.0	110.1	1,761	1,946
1976 Jan.	100.7	102.0	109.8	115	147.9	23.4	261.0	204.8	202.0	1,210.5	5.2	111.1	1,777	1,948
Feb.	101.6	101.8	107.1	101	149.8	22.9	263.5	207.3	206.3	1,232.4	5.3	113.5	1,758	2,002
Mar.	101.0 p	101.3 p	105.5	101	150.6	21.2	273.7 p	208.5 p	207.8	1,226.6	5.3	122.0	1,906	1,922
Apr.			108 p	118	153.5	18.9	284.7 p	211.2 p	209.0	1,233.7	5.3	123.9	1.949 p	2.204 p
May										1,250.0	5.4	120.6		
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	+1.3	+1.9	−0.5	+13.5	+3.6		+5.8	+3.6	+4.6	+2.6		+9.5	+8½	+5½
on a year earlier	−3.4	−4.2	−5.8	+6.5	+20.9		+23.9	+16.6	+24.3	+54.0		−31.9	+28	+18

p Provisional † Base of index Jan. 1962 = 100 .. not available ø Average of 11 months

Engineering sales and orders (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX) up to February

Provisional trend estimates and seasonally adjusted volume index numbers of engineering sales and orders to February tentatively suggest that the inflow of new orders, particularly from the domestic market, may be picking up from the depressed levels of last year. Home sales have continued to decline in recent months, while export sales have improved a little. Order books have shortened further, as the level of new orders has remained substantially below the level of sales.

The trend of home sales fell by 3½ per cent between November 1975 and February 1976, while the volume of export sales has shown some recovery. Export sales are at a relatively high level, compared with home sales, and in the latest three months up to February increased

Index numbers for the combined engineering industries (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX) (a)

Volume index numbers: Orders-on-hand. December 1970 unadjusted = 100 Net new orders and sales, 1970 average monthly sales = 100

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales
Trend estimates									
1974 April	137	115	110	134	108	111	145	131	110
May	138	113	112	133	108	112	147	126	112
June	137	112	113	132	109	112	147	120	114
July	137	110	113	132	108	112	147	114	116
August	136	107	113	131	106	112	146	108	117
September	134	104	113	129	103	112	144	104	117
October	133	100	113	128	99	111	142	101	118
November	130	97	113	125	96	111	140	99	118
December	128	94	113	123	92	111	138	96	118
1975 January	125	92	113	120	91	110	135	95	118
February	122	91	112	117	90	110	132	94	117
March	119	91	111	114	90	109	129	94	117
April	117	92	110	112	90	107	127	97	116
May	115	92	109	109	89	106	125	100	116
June	112	92	108	107	88	104	123	102	115
July	110	91	107	104	86	104	122	102	115
August	108	89	106	102	85	103	120	100	114
September	105	88	106	99	84	103	118	98	113
October	103	88	105	97	84	102	116	96	113
November	101	88	104	94	85	101	114	96	113
December	99	89	104	92	86	100	112	96	113
1976 January	97	90	103	91	87	99	110	97	114
February	96	91	103	89	88	98	109	97	114
Percentage change (b)									
Nov. 1975-Feb. 1976	−5.0	3.0	−2.0	−5.5	4.0	−3.5	−4.5	1.0	1.5
Seasonally adjusted									
1969	101	100	97	102	99	99	100	102	91
1970	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100
1971	93	97	101	95	98	101	89	93	102
1972	99	103	101	103	108	105	90	91	92
1973	133	134	113	134	136	117	131	131	102
1974	128	109	111	123	105	111	139	118	113
1975	99	90	108	92	87	105	113	97	115
1974 1st quarter	136	117	108	133	109	110	142	135	105
2nd quarter	138	117	112	133	112	111	148	128	113
3rd quarter	134	106	114	130	106	112	144	105	117
4th quarter	128	97	112	123	94	110	139	104	117
1975 1st quarter	119	89	112	114	89	110	128	89	118
2nd quarter	113	94	109	108	91	106	124	102	115
3rd quarter	106	90	107	100	86	103	118	100	114
4th quarter	99	86	104	92	81	101	113	98	113
1974 October	133	102	113	128	99	110	142	110	119
November	131	94	112	126	95	110	140	94	115
December	128	94	112	123	88	109	139	108	118
1975 January	124	86	114	119	85	112	135	88	119
February	122	97	113	117	98	111	132	95	118
March	119	85	110	114	85	108	128	85	117
April	116	94	112	111	94	111	126	95	115
May	115	100	107	110	94	104	126	114	115
June	113	89	106	108	86	103	124	96	115
July	109	84	109	104	77	105	121	99	120
August	108	93	102	102	85	99	121	114	110
September	106	94	109	100	96	107	118	88	113
October	103	85	108	96	80	105	116	96	113
November	100	85	104	94	83	99	113	89	114
December	99	88	101	92	79	98	113	110	111
1976 January	97	89	104	90	89	99	110	88	115
February	96	97	103	90	96	97	108	101	115
Sep.-Nov. 1975 (av.)	100	88	107	94	87	104	113	91	113
Nov. 1975-Dec.76 (av.)	96	91	103	90	88	98	108	100	114
Percentage change (b)	−4.5	4.0	−3.5	−4.5	+1.5	−5.5	−4.5	10.0	—

(a) All figures are provisional.

(b) For orders on hand, the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest period shown with the corresponding level for the earlier period. The percentage changes have been based on the unrounded values and are given to the nearest half percentage point.

by 1½ per cent. The trend of total sales, however, continued to decrease, by 2 per cent in the latest three months.

An increase of 4 per cent in the trend of the volume of home net new orders supports the view that demand on the engineering industry began to revive in the first few months of this year. However, given the diverse nature of engineering this modest improvement is far from widespread in the industry. Also, since it takes some months, particularly in the capital goods sector, for new engineering orders to be translated into deliveries, it may be some time before any substantial improvement in home sales is recorded. Between November and February the volume of export net new orders rose slightly, by 1 per cent, contributing to a rise of 3 per cent in the trend of total net new orders in the three months up to February.

Despite this partial recovery, the inflow in the volume of new orders was 12 per cent below the recent volume of total sales, and order books for both home and export markets continued to be worked off. Total orders-on-hand thus decreased by 5 per cent between November and February, with fairly similar decreases for home and export business.

The revised figures published in this table are based on the Monthly Engineering Enquiry relating to February 1976. The response rate of 81 per cent to the enquiry for February is judged sufficient to justify publication of provisional indices for this month. Taking into account late returns now received for November, December and January response rates for these months were 90, 89 and 87 per cent respectively.

When using the volume index numbers and trends shown in the accompanying table, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the values of engineering sales and orders to constant prices become more acute. Because of these difficulties the relative accuracy of the volume estimates is likely to have been reduced in recent months and studies are currently in hand to ascertain the possible directions and magnitudes of any biasses, which may lead to revisions in due course.

An expanded commentary, together with additional tables, is given in Business Monitor PM 33-36, Engineering (volume indices of sales and orders), obtainable from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, post free for a subscription of £2.22 per annum. Separate commentaries and volume indices are given for sales, orders-on-hand and net new orders for total, home and export markets, for mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX respectively).

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Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	• fifty-three week period

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Business Monitors in the Production series and Miscellaneous series, and certain Monitors (Nos. SD 1 to SD 9) in the Service and Distributive series, are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Library at the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG (tel. 0633 56111, ext. 2973; telex 497121/497122 – Answer back BSO Newport), from which a complete list of the titles of Business Monitors is available on application. Back issues of the monthly and quarterly Monitors cost 30p a copy post free. The annual Monitors are individually priced and the cost of these will be supplied on request. Exceptionally, copies can also be purchased over the counter at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

The Annual Census of Production Reports (the PA series of Monitors), and the 1971 Census of Distribution Reports (which are being published as Monitors SD 10 to SD 23, though not all are yet available) can be obtained on standing order from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, or can be purchased separately from the Government bookshops or through booksellers.

Index of retail sales in Northern Ireland in March

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of retail sales in Northern Ireland for March was 235 (1965 = 100), 12 per cent more than in March 1975. In the first quarter of 1976 the value of sales increased by 15 per cent compared with the corresponding period in the previous year.

After allowing for price changes, the total volume of sales in March decreased by about 7 per cent compared with the corresponding period last year.

The seasonally adjusted index numbers of the value of sales in March and the first quarter of 1976 and the percentage increases on a year earlier for the main groups of traders are shown below. More detailed information can be obtained from the Department of Commerce, Index of Retail Sales, 21 Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8BZ (tel. Belfast (0232) 28081, ext. 140).

		March 1976		1st quarter 1976	
Sales by:	Sales in 1965 – £m	Seasonally adjusted value index numbers 1965 = 100	Percentage increases	Seasonally adjusted value index numbers 1965 = 100	Percentage increases
All kinds of business	219	235	12	233	15
Food shops	97	258	17	259	20
Non-food shops	122	216	8	211	11
Of which:					
Clothing and footwear shops	36	207	1	213	4
Durable goods shops	21	189	4	193	10
Miscellaneous non-food shops	43	244	12	226	16
Department and general stores	22	200	12	197	15

Manufacturing industry's capital expenditure by regions

This article extends to the third quarter of 1975 the regional series of manufacturers' capital expenditure, first published in *Trade and Industry* on 27 February. The background to the figures, their coverage and weaknesses were explained on that occasion and still apply.

The figures for the third quarter continue the pattern set by the first two. A slight decline in the share of manufacturing investment in England appears to have taken place in 1975 compared with 1974, while a greater proportion went to Wales and Scotland. Within the English regions, the third quarter figures show a continuing growth of the shares of the North region and Yorkshire and Humberside.

However, it must be emphasised that even if these figures prove to be entirely consistent with those of the Annual Census of Production, they cover only a very short period compared with the national four or five year investment cycle which may itself be composed of longer and shorter cycles in various regions depending, for example, on which industries predominate in those regions.

Notes

Some revisions have been made to the figures for the first two quarters of 1975 in the light of further information from some respondents to the inquiry.

An analysis by broad groups of industries and by asset for the year 1974 was included in the original article, and corresponding figures for 1975 will be published with the results for the fourth quarter.

Quarterly expenditure by all manufacturing industry

At current prices not seasonally adjusted

	Percentage of UK total								£ million
	England								
Period	North	North West	Yorkshire and Humberside	Rest	Total	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total UK*
1974 Year	10.4	14.2	11.2	46.5	82.3	9.4	6.1	2.2	3,242
1974 1st quarter	9.0	14.0	10.7	48.0	81.7	9.0	6.6	2.7	722
2nd quarter	10.6	15.1	10.4	47.0	83.1	9.4	5.2	2.3	723
3rd quarter	9.8	14.1	11.5	48.1	83.5	8.6	6.0	1.9	821
4th quarter	11.7	13.9	11.8	43.5	80.9	10.5	6.6	2.0	975
1975 1st quarter (r)	12.6	13.9	12.1	41.6	80.2	9.4	8.6	1.8	877
2nd quarter (r)	12.7	13.0	12.7	42.1	80.5	11.4	6.4	1.7	844
3rd quarter	14.0	12.1	13.5	41.2	80.8	10.2	7.5	1.5	892

* Corresponds with figures for manufacturing industry in Table 4 of regular article on capital expenditure in *Trade and Industry*.

Index of industrial production for March

The provisional estimate for the total all-industries' index in March 1976 is 101.0 and that for manufacturing alone is 101.3 (1970 = 100).

Although the effect of changing holiday patterns around the beginning of the year has made interpretation more difficult, latest estimates continue to suggest that the level of industrial output has been rising slightly in recent months.

The index numbers in this article are all seasonally adjusted. The seasonal adjustment process is designed to remove annually recurring month-to-month variations due, for example, to the incidence of holidays. The adjustments, however, can in general only be derived from analysis of past experience, and may not therefore be completely appropriate when holiday patterns change sharply. The introduction of a public holiday on New Year's Day seems to have led to more shutdowns of industrial plant in the last week of December and early in January. The seasonal adjustment process may not fully reflect this changing pattern of holidays.

Before any adjustment to allow for the use of delivery indicators it is estimated that the average level of the all-industries' index in the first quarter of 1976 was nearly 1½ per cent above the average for the previous quarter; for manufacturing industry the corresponding increase was almost 2 per cent. The analysis by broad market sectors shows that, over the same period, the output of the intermediate goods industries increased by about 2 per cent while the output of the consumer goods industries rose by about 1 per cent and that of the investment goods industries rose by about ½ per cent.

The use of series which measure deliveries rather than production resulted in the all-industries' index overstating the level of output in the third and fourth quarters of 1975 by about 1 per cent and nearly ½ per cent respectively. Provisional evidence indicates that the index may have slightly understated the level of output in January and February 1976. This suggests that since the middle of 1975 output may have risen by more than the figures in the table indicate.

On a longer-term comparison, the all-industries' index in the latest three months was about 3½ per cent below its level in the same period a year earlier; the corresponding fall for manufacturing industry was about 4 per cent.

About two-thirds of the index of production is derived by the revaluation to the prices of 1970 of data expressed at current prices. When the rate of change of prices is relatively large, or itself changes rapidly, the problems associated with this revaluation become more acute. For this reason the estimates for periods shown in this article should be regarded as subject to wider margins of error than those for earlier years.

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Index of industrial production

Seasonally adjusted

1970 = 100

	Total all industries	All industries other than construction	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries												
				Total	Food, drink and tobacco					Engineering and allied industries						
					Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Total	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Total vehicles	Metals goods n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	850	37	745	84	52	32	7	58	319	100	15	67	16	73	48
1971	100.4	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.6	99.9	101.7	103.3	102.1	99.2	100.2	100.8	101.7	96.6	99.4	93.6
1972	102.6	102.3	84.0	102.4	105.0	104.2	106.4	102.6	108.1	100.0	95.0	93.0	110.2	91.8	103.7	95.7
1973	110.2	110.7	92.4	110.9	109.4	106.4	114.2	110.0	121.2	107.8	103.4	101.7	125.2	95.1	105.1	103.1
1974	106.1	107.5	79.0	107.8	110.0	104.7	118.8	106.0	127.7	105.6	103.4	104.9	120.3	99.4	98.6	102.6
1975	100.9	102.3	86.0	101.4	107.8	99.4	121.8	92.0	115.6	101.5	102.0	100.8	113.8	103.4	94.7	93.0
1974 1st qtr.	104.3	104.6	53.9	106.6	113.3	108.4	121.6	102.1	126.9	102.7	100.8	100.7	119.1	97.3	92.6	101.3
2nd qtr.	107.6	109.1	85.9	109.3	109.4	105.6	115.6	112.0	128.8	106.3	104.0	106.5	118.4	98.0	100.4	105.9
3rd qtr.	107.9	109.6	86.3	109.6	109.2	104.0	117.8	104.6	131.4	107.9	104.5	106.0	124.6	100.3	102.2	103.7
4th qtr.	104.7	106.6	89.7	105.6	108.1	100.8	120.2	105.5	123.9	105.4	104.3	106.5	118.9	102.0	99.1	99.4
1975 1st qtr.	104.6	106.5	87.3	106.1	109.2	102.3	120.5	94.4	118.7	106.6	105.4	104.8	119.7	103.1	101.2	101.0
2nd qtr.	99.8	101.0	85.1	100.0	106.4	99.2	118.1	92.3	112.0	100.8	104.1	105.9	112.3	103.2	90.6	91.1
3rd qtr.	99.5	100.5	82.9	99.9	109.3	97.9	128.1	92.5	112.8	100.0	100.0	99.1	113.1	102.9	94.4	89.3
4th qtr.	99.8	101.2	88.6	99.8	106.4	97.9	120.4	88.8	118.8	98.4	98.3	93.7	110.1	104.7	92.5	90.5
1976 1st qtr.	101.1	102.5	86.1	101.7	105.4	102.1	110.9	91.9	121.6	99.0	99.3	93.5	108.1	105.2	95.3	91.1
1975 Apr.	101.1	102.6	88	101.4	106	98	120	92	114	103	105	107	114	103	96	93
May	99.1	100.2	85	99.1	106	100	115	96	111	99	104	106	112	103	85	90
Jun.	99.1	100.2	83	99.4	107	100	119	89	112	100	104	105	111	104	91	90
Jul.	100.1	101.2	82	100.6	109	98	128	88	112	102	101	101	113	103	98	92
Aug.	98.5	99.2	83	98.8	107	97	125	97	108	99	100	99	113	103	92	88
Sept.	100.0	101.1	84	100.3	112	100	132	93	118	99	99	97	113	102	93	88
Oct.	100.2	101.8	88	100.5	106	97	121	94	118	99	99	95	111	106	91	93
Nov.	100.2	101.8	89	100.5	106	97	120	86	117	99	99	94	110	104	95	91
Dec.	98.8	100.1	88	98.5	107	99	120	87	121	97	97	92	109	104	92	88
1976 Jan.	100.7	102.0	86	102.0	105	102	111	91	120	99	98	92	109	105	95	93
Feb.	101.6	103.1	86	101.8	106	102	110	92	121	99	99	93	108	105	96	90
Mar.	101.0	102.4	86	101.3	106	102	112	92	124	99	101	95	108	105	95	90
% change latest 3 months on previous 3 months	+1.3	+1.3	−2.8	+1.9	−0.9	+4.3	−7.9	+3.5	+2.4	+0.6	+1.0	−0.2	−1.8	+0.5	+3.0	+0.6
on a year earlier	−3.4	−3.7	−1.4	−4.2	−3.5	−0.2	−8.0	−2.6	+2.5	−7.1	−5.8	−10.8	−9.7	+2.0	−5.7	−9.8

	Manufacturing industries (continued)													Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.							
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
Weights	57	43	14	76	49	3	24	27	17	10	22	64	31	146	72
1971	91.3	89.8	95.8	102.3	100.7	103.0	105.4	107.7	106.3	109.8	103.0	97.3	99.7	102.9	103.9
1972	91.4	89.4	97.3	104.6	103.1	104.5	107.8	114.2	113.6	115.3	113.5	102.6	104.2	104.5	111.2
1973	100.0	97.3	108.5	110.1	108.6	101.0	114.6	127.9	126.8	129.5	132.6	112.1	116.5	107.6	118.1
1974	91.7	87.7	104.2	103.0	99.2	94.8	112.2	117.5	109.8	129.4	112.5	108.8	114.3	98.4	118.6
1975	78.6	74.2	92.2	99.2	93.7	92.2	111.6	108.5	100.5	120.9	110.7	96.8	104.0	93.0	119.3
1974 1st qtr.	91.0	86.3	105.4	100.2	98.0	96.7	105.3	118.6	109.3	133.1	117.7	108.8	112.8	102.3	110.0
2nd qtr.	91.5	86.5	107.1	107.5	104.9	100.0	113.8	120.8	114.3	130.8	116.3	112.4	118.5	99.4	117.7
3rd qtr.	95.0	91.7	105.3	105.4	101.2	94.9	115.4	117.5	110.7	128.0	110.9	109.9	117.4	98.4	121.0
4th qtr.	89.4	86.3	99.0	99.1	92.5	87.7	114.2	113.1	104.9	125.8	105.1	104.1	108.5	93.7	125.6
1975 1st qtr.	92.1	89.8	99.4	100.8	94.5	89.3	115.6	113.5	104.7	127.4	113.8	100.2	109.9	94.1	119.6
2nd qtr.	73.9	68.5	90.4	98.8	94.1	91.1	109.7	106.4	99.4	117.2	110.2	95.8	99.5	92.7	119.6
3rd qtr.	71.9	66.3	89.3	99.7	93.5	92.8	113.5	105.4	99.1	115.3	109.6	95.2	101.0	93.9	115.7
4th qtr.	76.5	72.3	89.6	97.4	92.6	95.7	107.5	108.6	98.8	123.8	109.1	96.1	105.6	91.3	122.4
1976 1st qtr.	85.0	81.8	94.9	99.7	93.5	94.5	113.3	112.4	100.9	130.4	108.8	96.5	115.2	92.7	119.9
1975 Apr.	80	76	94	97	93	91	106	108	100	120	110	97	97		123
May	71	66	86	100	95	91	111	107	99	121	110	97	99		119
Jun.	70	63	91	100	95	91	113	104	100	111	111	93	102		117
Jul.	73	66	92	101	94	93	115	103	101	106	111	97	100		117
Aug.	74	69	88	100	94	93	113	105	95	120	109	94	94		112
Sept.	69	64	87	99	93	93	113	108	101	120	109	95	109		118
Oct.	80	76	93	99	94	96	109	109	100	123	110	98	102		122
Nov.	80	77	92	98	95	96	105	107	97	123	111	96	110		122
Dec.	69	64	84	95	89	96	109	109	99	125	106	94	105		123
1976 Jan.	89	85	99	103	96	94	119	109	100	124	110	96	113		111
Feb.	83	80	93	100	94	95	111	115	102	135	112	97	119		126
Mar.	83	80	93	96	89	95	109	113	101	133	105	96	114		123
% change latest 3 months on previous 3 months	+11.0	+13.1	+5.9	+2.4	+0.9	−1.3	+5.4	+3.5	+2.1	+5.4	−0.2	+0.4	+9.2		−2.1
on a year earlier	−7.8	−8.9	−4.5	−1.1	−1.0	+5.8	−2.0	−1.0	−3.6	+2.4	−4.3	−3.6	+4.9		+0.2

Output in the wool textile industry

The volume of production in the wool textile industry (as measured by the seasonally adjusted index of production) in March 1976 was at the same level as in March 1975. Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in the period January-March 1976 woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 9 per cent lower than in January-March 1975; deliveries of worsted yarns (excluding semi-worsted yarn) were 1 per cent higher. Production of wool and hair tops was 23 per cent more and that of man-made fibre tops was 10 per cent less.

Output in the wool textile industry

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops		Woollen yarn (†)	Worsted yarn (§)	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (‡)		Blankets (†)
		Wool and hair	Man-made fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	million kilos					million sq. metres		
1968	177.5	96.6	36.4	147.4	98.2	135.8	110.6	27.3
1969	174.5	92.0	42.2	142.2	100.5	130.1	109.2	26.9
1970	153.1	79.7	44.6	129.4	97.6	115.5	99.8	24.6
1971	141.2	66.2	36.6	130.7	93.0	101.9	83.9	28.5
1972	152.3	75.1	45.9	130.9	101.6	99.8	83.7	28.8
1973	136.6	62.2	55.9	135.2	100.0	104.0	88.4	30.6
1974	112.6	43.9	54.8	122.5	87.2	92.1	82.6	28.1
1975	110.6	46.8	44.4	112.1	75.5	76.8	74.6	24.7
1974 1st quarter	28.4	11.9	13.3	29.5	21.5	22.7	20.9	7.8
2nd quarter	33.6	12.8	15.5	36.7	23.5	25.8	21.2	7.2
3rd quarter	25.9	10.0	14.0	28.0	20.6	23.0	19.4	6.4
4th quarter	24.7	9.1	12.0	28.5	21.6	20.6	21.2	6.8
1975 1st quarter	27.3	11.2	12.8	29.4	20.4	17.7	20.7	7.6
2nd quarter	29.1	11.9	12.7	29.7	19.4	22.5	19.2	5.0
3rd quarter	25.5	11.4	9.2	24.6	15.7	19.8	17.1	5.7
4th quarter		12.3	9.6	28.4	19.9	16.8	17.6	6.4
1976 1st quarter	28.7	13.8	11.6	29.4	20.6	16.9	18.2	6.5
1975 January	8.9	3.6	4.3	9.9	7.0	6.1	7.3	2.3
February	9.1	3.8	4.2	9.5	6.4	5.6	6.6	2.9
March	9.3	3.9	4.4	10.1	7.0	6.1	6.8	2.5
April	9.6	4.1	4.5	9.8	6.9	7.0	6.5	1.8
May	9.3	3.5	3.7	9.9	6.0	7.2	6.3	1.7
June	10.2	4.3	4.5	10.0	6.4	8.2	6.4	1.6
July	9.0	4.5	3.8	8.0	5.1	6.7	6.4	1.9
August	7.0	2.7	2.2	7.5	4.7	5.9	4.5	1.7
September	9.5	4.2	3.2	9.1	5.9	7.2	6.2	2.1
October	9.7	4.0	3.6	9.9	7.2	6.6	6.4	2.1
November	9.7	4.3	3.6	9.2	6.5	5.4	5.7	1.9
December	9.3	4.0	2.4	9.3	6.2	4.8	5.5	2.4
1976 January	10.0	4.5	4.3	9.5	6.4	5.1	5.8	2.6
February		4.2	3.2	9.2	6.6	5.3	5.9	1.9
March		5.1	4.1	10.7	7.6	6.5	6.5	2.0

(†) Estimated. (‡) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components. (§) From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn; previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the woollen and worsted yarn headings. In March deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 0.9 million kilos.

Exports of wool textile products

	Total	Wool tops (a)		Yarns		Woven fabrics (‡)		Other wool textile products (†)
	£m	£m	Mn kilos	£m	Mn kilos	£m	Mn sq. m	£m
1968	114.80	23.94	25.44	20.44	14.34	66.14	69.42	4.28
1969	125.41	26.55	26.01	23.32	16.08	71.08	69.46	4.45
1970	117.25	20.38	21.08	23.37	15.85	70.00	62.51	3.50
1971	106.82	16.28	18.66	23.28	15.88	62.57	54.30	4.70
1972	118.49	19.80	20.51	27.28	18.13	66.48	56.32	4.93
1973	172.32	38.06	21.36	36.95	18.28	91.08	60.39	6.24
1974	180.44	26.15	16.15	41.56	15.56	105.84	52.80	6.89
1975	165.22	28.53	16.19	37.42	13.83	92.08	43.33	7.20
1973 1st quarter	37.85	9.38	6.31	8.97	5.10	18.25	14.26	1.25
2nd quarter	46.56	11.04	8.10	9.53	4.88	24.48	16.57	1.51
3rd quarter	43.93	9.36	2.81	9.09	4.20	23.89	15.50	1.59
4th quarter	43.99	8.28	4.14	9.36	4.11	24.47	14.05	1.88
1974 1st quarter	45.05	8.55	..	10.47	4.20	24.44	13.50	1.58
2nd quarter	51.23	7.82	..	12.08	4.52	29.52	14.63	1.81
3rd quarter	42.27	4.86	..	9.56	3.43	26.23	12.84	1.62
4th quarter	41.90	4.92	..	9.45	3.41	25.66	11.84	1.88
1975 1st quarter	36.93	5.19	4.04	8.33	3.07	21.79	10.43	1.62
2nd quarter	42.17	6.97	3.30	9.36	3.54	24.27	10.77	1.57
3rd quarter	41.80	7.98	4.47	8.66	3.17	23.76	11.86	1.40
4th quarter	44.32	8.39	4.38	11.07	4.05	22.26	10.27	2.61
1976 1st quarter	47.16	10.96	5.06	11.13	4.04	19.52	9.30	5.56

(†) Wool or other animal hair, carded or combed; felts, wholly or partly of wool; blankets: travelling rugs; woollen and worsted fents; and other made-up textile articles, not individually specified in the Export List, of sheeps' or lambs' wool or fine animal hair.
Other commodities of, or containing, wool or animal hair not included in the above table; sheeps' or lambs' wool and fine or coarse animal hair not carded or combed; noils, rags and other waste; carpets; garments; smallwares; knitted or crocheted fabrics; woven fabrics predominantly of man-made fibres containing sheeps' or lambs' wool or fine animal hair.
(‡) Excluding mechanical cloths from January 1970.
(a) From the 1st quarter 1976 figures are not strictly comparable with previous periods.

Production in the cotton industry

Statistics issued by the Textile Statistics Bureau show that in the period January-March 1976 the amount of cloth woven was 4 per cent more than in January-March 1975. Production of single yarn increased by 15 per cent and doubled yarn increased by 1 per cent.

Production in the cotton industry

Annual totals and weekly averages

	Single yarn (†)		Doubled yarn		Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (‡)	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	million kg.				million metres	
1968	171.2	67.5	49.9	52.0	668.2	507.3
1969	166.2	73.2	46.8	60.9	661.5	538.1
1970	158.7	77.4	43.2	57.3	627.6	484.3
1971	133.0	83.3	85.0		559.1	479.8
1972	121.4	81.7	75.4		513.0	469.8
1973	115.4	92.5	82.1		453.2	502.3
1974	101.3	87.7	74.7		409.5	505.3
1975	94.4	76.4	68.4		405.4	503.0
1975 January*	1.8	1.5	1.4		8.2	9.7
February	1.9	1.6	1.5		8.8	10.7
March	1.7	1.3	1.3		8.3	9.7
April*	1.8	1.6	1.2		7.7	9.4
May	2.1	1.7	1.5		8.1	10.0
June	1.7	1.6	1.3		8.7	10.1
July*	1.5	1.1	1.1		5.4	7.2
August	1.9	1.5	1.3		8.0	9.4
September	1.4	1.0	1.1		6.4	8.8
October*	2.1	1.6	1.4		8.5	10.9
November	2.1	1.6	1.4		8.7	10.9
December*	1.5	1.2	1.0		5.7	7.8
1976 January	2.1	1.7	1.4		8.6	11.0
February	2.1	1.6	1.4		8.3	10.8
March*	2.2	1.6	1.4		8.3	10.5

(†) Spun in the cotton industry. (‡) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarn of cotton and cotton waste. * Average of five weeks.

Made-up clothing: orders and deliveries

In the three months ended January 1976, deliveries by the clothing industry were provisionally estimated to have been 1 per cent lower than in the preceding three months with net new orders also 1 per cent lower. Orders-on-hand at the end of January 1976 were 4 per cent lower than the end-October 1975 level. (These comparisons are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.)

In using the index numbers shown in the table, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with constructing a constant value series become more acute. Because of these difficulties the relative accuracy of the estimates is likely to have been reduced in recent months.

Made-up clothing

Index numbers of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1969 = 100		Average 1970 Deliveries = 100		Average 1970 Deliveries = 100	
1968	107		100		97	
1969	100		97		97	
1970	103		102		100	
1971	119		108		104	
1972	125		110		109	
1973	155		123		117	
1974	145		115		114	
1975	143		119		116	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1974 1st quarter	164	161	111	115	107	108
2nd quarter	171	149	122	113	113	115
3rd quarter	137	143	96	113	115	117
4th quarter	145	145	129	118	122	118
1975 1st quarter	135	139	116	124	116	121
2nd quarter	164	149	131	118	113	111
3rd quarter	132	145	99	117	116	118
4th quarter	143	150	128	117	117	112
1974 April	171	163	133	122	115	114
May	182	155	134	109	108	113
June	171	149	100	107	117	118
July	156	149	85	113	112	116
August	143	143	86	112	105	118
September	137	143	116	114	129	116
October	142	140	150	115	141	120
November	152	141	153	122	130	118
December	145	145	85	116	96	115
1975 January	138	137	101	119	103	124
February	134	136	121	123	125	122
March	135	139	124	129	120	119
April	147	146	134	111	117	106
May	166	148	145	119	108	114
June	164	149	115	124	113	114
July	148	148	86	115	112	117
August	135	142	86	111	106	119
September	132	145	126	125	131	118
October	135	140	155	118	135	115
November	145	140	139	110	121	111
December	143	150	91	124	93	111
1976 January p	135	134	98	116	107	128

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Release dates of economic statistics to be published in June

This notice is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in June. The dates are those which departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further inquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

Publication date	Series	Method of release*	Source
June			
1 Tues.	National debt in 1975/76	Financial Statistics	CSO/ Treasury
	Capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries (1st qtr. – prov.)	PN	Department of Industry
	Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (1st qtr. – prov.)	PN	Department of Industry
2 Wed.	UK official reserves (May)	PN	Treasury
	Capital issues and redemptions (during month of May)	PN	Bank of England
3 Thurs.	Provisional figures of vehicle production and estimates of new car registrations (May – prov.)	PN	Department of Industry
7 Mon.	Investment intentions of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries for 1976 and 1977	PN	Department of Industry
8 Tues.	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (Apr.)	PN	Department of Industry
	Retail trade (Apr. – final)	PN	Department of Industry
	Construction – output (1st qtr.)	PN	Department of the Environment
	UK balance of payments (1st qtr.)	PN	CSO/ Treasury
9 Wed.	London clearing banks' monthly statement (mid-May)	PN	CLCB
	UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets, reserve ratios and special deposits (mid-May)	PN	Bank of England
	Central Government financial transactions (including borrowing requirement) (May)	PN	Treasury
10 Thurs.	Public sector borrowing requirement (1st qtr.)	PN	CSO
11 Fri.	Company liquidity survey (1st qtr.)	Trade and Industry	Department of Industry
	Building societies' receipts and loans (May)	PN	BSA
	Usable steel production (May)	PN	BSC/ BISPA
14 Mon.	Balance of payments current account and overseas trade figures incorporating the import and export unit value and volume index numbers and the terms of trade (May)	PN	Department of Trade/ CSO
	Retail trade (May – prov.)	PN	Department of Industry
	Turnover of the catering trades (Apr.)	PN	Department of Industry
	Wholesale price index numbers (May)	PN	Department of Industry
16 Wed.	Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (May)	PN	Department of Employment
	Monthly index of average earnings (Apr.)		
17 Thurs.	UK banking sector statistics (1st qtr.)	Bulletin	Bank of England
	Money stock (1st qtr.)		
	Index of industrial production (Apr.)	PN	CSO
	Car and commercial vehicle production (May – final)	PN	Department of Industry
	Finished steel consumption and stock changes (1st qtr. – final)	PN	Department of Industry
18 Fri.	Retail prices index (May)	PN	Department of Employment
20 Sun	National Savings monthly progress report (May)	PN	National Savings Committee
21 Mon.	UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-May)	PN	Bank of England
	London dollar and sterling certificates of deposit (mid-May)	PN	Bank of England
	National Food Survey report on consumption (1st qtr.)	PN	MAFF
	Gross domestic product (1st qtr. – prov.)	PN	CSO
22 Tues.	Unemployment (June – prov.)	PN	Department of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies (June – prov.)		
23 Wed.	New vehicle registrations (May)	PN	Department of the Environment
25 Fri.	Sales and orders in the engineering industries (Mar.)	Trade and Industry	Department of Industry
	Construction – new orders (Apr.)	PN	Department of the Environment
28 Mon.	Quarterly analysis of bank advances (mid-May)	PN	Bank of England
29 Tues.	Housing starts and completions (May – prov.)	PN	Department of the Environment
	House renovation grants approved (May – prov.)		
30 Wed.	Bricks and cement production (May)	PN	Department of the Environment

* PN = Press Notice.

Registrations of British, community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 21 May 1976.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Symptoms	BR/E 38601/23/5/81	80	17 May	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	Finiton Productions Ltd.
Adventures Of A Taxi Driver	BR/E 38602/23/5/81	90	17 May	Alpha Films Ltd.	Salon Productions Ltd.
Conduct Unbecoming	BR/E 38604/23/5/81	107	21 May	British Lion Films Ltd.	Individual Pictures Ltd.
Review No. 9 (29th Year)	BR/E 38606/23/5/81	10	21 May	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board
Movietone News 2450	BR/E 38358/23/5/81	8	21 May	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
Blondy	EC 38599/23/5/81	84	17 May	Alpha Films Ltd.	Paris Cannes Production, Paris and TIT Film Produktion, Munich
Savage Man, Savage Beast	EC 38600/23/5/81	85	17 May	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	Titanus Distribuzione SpA, Rome
Black Emanuelle	EC 38603/23/5/81	95	21 May	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Flaminia Produzioni Cinematografiche SrL and San Nicola Produzioni Cinematografiche SrL, Rome
			FOREIGN		
Hollywood Cowboy	F 38598	103	17 May	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	MGM Inc., California
Aces High	F 38605	113	20 May	EMI Film Distributors Ltd.	S. Benjamin Fisz Productions Ltd., London and Les Productions Jacques Roitfeld SARL, Paris

Amendments to the Register
The registered renter of the films 'Blue Blood' (BR/E 37801/1/12/79) and 'Children Shouldn't Play With Dead Things' (F 37800), both registered on 26 November 1974 has been amended to Carnaby Pictures Ltd.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	28 Nov. 1975
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	21 May 1976
trends in invisible transactions	16 Apr. 1976
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcies *see* Insolvencies	
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	30 Jan. 1975
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	2 Apr. 1976
By regions	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	21 May 1976
Census of production (A)	2 Apr. 1976
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	2 Apr. 1976
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	14 May 1976
Liquidations *see* Insolvencies	
liquidity (Q)	12 Mar. 1976
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	21 May 1976
N. Ireland (M)	21 May 1976
rate of return on capital	24 Oct. 1975
Construction work overseas (A)	17 Oct. 1975
EEC economic indicators	30 Apr. 1976
Energy trends (M)	7 May 1976
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	This week
Film industry	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	7 May 1976
cinema admissions and takings (M)	21 May 1976
overseas payments and earnings (A)	8 Aug. 1975
registrations of films (A)	30 Jan. 1976
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	10 Oct. 1975
household consumption (Q)	12 Mar. 1976
Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries (M)	7 May 1976
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	14 May. 1976
Foreign trade: industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	9 Jan. 1976
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Hire-purchase business (M)	14 May 1976
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	This week
N. Ireland index	21 Nov. 1975
Wales	16 Apr. 1976
Insolvencies (Q)	7 May 1976
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	22 Aug. 1975
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	9 Jan. 1976
investment and earnings overseas (A)	14 Mar. 1975
(amendment)	21 Mar. 1975
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	21 May 1976
production (M)	21 May 1976
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	21 May 1976
Metal working machine tools: sales and orders (M)	21 May 1976
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	30 Apr. 1976
estimated figures (M)	14 May 1976
motor trade turnover (Q)	21 May 1976
Office development permits (Q)	12 Mar. 1976
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	11 Apr. 1975
analysis of trends (Q)	12 Mar. 1976
ten-year back run (A)	12 Mar. 1976
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	22 Aug. 1975
Regional development grants (Q)	7 May 1976
Regional selective assistance monthly summary (M)	23 Apr. 1976
Regional selective assistance: offers £10,000 or more (Q)	14 May 1976
Retail prices index (M)	23 Apr. 1976
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	14 May 1976
provisional figures (M)	21 May 1976
sales, N. Ireland (M)	This week
stocks (M)	21 May 1976
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	11 Apr. 1975
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	23 Jan. 1975
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	26 Mar. 1976
Stocks:	
manufacturers' and distributors' quarterly figures (Q)	2 Apr. 1976
manufacturers' stocks: monthly estimates (M)	30 Apr. 1976
retail (M)	16 Apr. 1976
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	8 Aug. 1975
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	23 Apr. 1976
carpet sales (M)	20 Feb. 1976
cotton industry production (M)	This week
hosiery production (M)	21 May 1976
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	This week
wholesale houses' sales (M)	16 Apr. 1976
wool exports (Q)	This week
wool output (M)	This week
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	19 Mar. 1976
overseas travel and tourism (Q)	9 Apr. 1976
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	9 Apr. 1976
index numbers (M)	21 May 1976

Departmental organisations, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representations overseas	16 Apr. 1976
Customs notices of interest to exporters	This week
ECGD local offices	This week
Guide to Departments	19 Mar. 1976
Official Receivers' offices	14 May 1976
Programme of trade promotions	30 Apr. 1976
Release dates of economic statistics	This week

Customs notices of interest to exporters

The following Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from local offices of Customs and Excise, addresses of which appear in the telephone directory, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE.

7	Drawback of Excise Duty on mixed or blended beers.
17	Arrangements for preferential trade between the Channel Islands and the United Kingdom.
49	Temporary importations: international co-operation.
104	ATA Carnets.
112	Authorised hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.
112A	Charges for attendance given at private premises at the request of merchants.
118	Samples imported for promoting export trade.
172	Hydrocarbon Oils: drawback of Excise Duty.
207	Re-imported goods: relief from Customs duty and Value Added Tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
221	Duty relief under the Import Duties Act 1958, and pre-financing of Common Agricultural Policy Export refunds.
224	Beer exported on drawback as merchandise: examination and sampling.
241	European Economic Community: Compensatory Levy.
275	Documentation of Exports for Statistical Purposes.
276	Customs Entry forms in the C273 Series: Guidance on their completion.
290	Export of personal and household effects.
291	Effect of budget changes on claims for drawback.
300	Export reliefs scheduling scheme.
703	VAT – Exports.
704	VAT – Retail Export Schemes.
705	VAT – Tax free sales of motor vehicles to tourists, etc.
750 and Supplement	Community transit – this describes the system as a whole.
750A	List of Community Transit Offices.
750B	Community transit – Extension to cover Austria and Switzerland.
751 and Supplement	Notes on completing Community transit forms T1, T2 and T3 and Control Copy T forms.
751A	Notes on completing Community transit movement certificates.
752	Free circulation of goods in the European Community.
753	Community transit – the simplified procedure for goods carried by rail.
754	Community transit – Intra-Community treatment of the catches of fishing vessels registered in Member States.
755	Community transit – special control procedures.
756	Instructions on the use of loading lists as the descriptive part of Community transit forms T1, T2 and T3.
757	Community transit – Pre-authenticated movement certificate Form T3L.
774	Hydrocarbon Oils Customs Duties: Additions of *Ad Valorem* Protective Element.
800 (Aug 1975)	The European Economic Community. Common Agricultural Policy: Customs procedures in respect of export refunds, levies and licences.
810	EEC Preferences – Free Trade Agreements between the EEC and the EFTA countries.
810A	EEC Preferences – EFTA Countries. Simplification of the documentation system described in Notice 810. Introduction of universal form of movement certificate EUR 1.
811	EEC Preferences – Greece.
812	EEC Preferences – Turkey.
813, 813B	EEC Preferences – Israel.
817	EEC Preferences – Tunisia.
818	EEC Preferences – Egypt.
819	EEC Preferences – Cyprus.
820, 820A	EEC Preferences – Lebanon.
821	EEC Preferences – simplified procedure for sending evidence to EEC customers about the origin of goods.
825	The ACP/EEC Convention of Lomé: tariff preferences.
830	Arrangements between Denmark and United Kingdom.

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Cedar Translations	TI.35
City of Plymouth	TI.36
Cornwall C.C.	TI.37
Areas for Expansion	TI.38
Devon C.C.	TI.39
Korean Trade Centre	TI.40
Netherlands Chamber of Commerce	TI.41
Portaloo	TI.42
Post Office	TI.43
The Builder Group	TI.44
Wembley Auction Sales	TI.45

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Addresses of ECGD offices

The Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) is a Government Department providing export credit insurance for United Kingdom exporters and insurance against political risks for new investments overseas. Although credit insurance is its main service to exporters the Department offers them a number of others. Firstly the Bank Guarantee scheme, enables exporters who are eligible to obtain export finance from their bank at a special low rate. Major projects carried out by British firms in overseas countries can be financed by the buyer credit technique which gives the exporter the bulk of his payment on shipment of the goods. Similar to this is the line of credit facility which extends the buyer credit principle to include contracts often with an individual value as low as £10,000. ECGD now insures 35 per cent of all UK exports. For full details of all ECGD services contact Publicity Branch, ECGD, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL, telephone 01-606 6699 extension 258, telex 883601, or get in touch with one of the offices listed below.

Central London

London, EC1 to EC4, WC1 and 2, W1 and SW1.

D. G. Hake, Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, London W1V 3PB. Tel. 01-437 2292, Telex 24105.

South London

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T. W. Hawes, 320 Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey CR0 4XJ. Tel. 01-686 9921. Telex 946998.

North London

London N, NW, E, the southern parts of Essex, Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, the Slough, Burnham and Datchet area of Berkshire and the Spelthorne district of Surrey.

C. W. Gentry, 593–599 High Road, Tottenham, N17 6SW. Tel. 01-808 4570. Telex 263615.

Belfast

The six counties of Northern Ireland.

R. H. Forsyth, River House, High Street, Belfast BT1 2BE. Tel. 0232 31743. Telex 74577.

Birmingham

Leicester, Nottinghamshire, Salop, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, West Midlands, the southern part of Derbyshire and that part of Hereford and Worcester formerly known as Worcestershire.

F. Wilmot, Colmore Centre, 115 Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 3SB. Tel. 021-233 1771. Telex 33132

Bristol

Dyfed, Powys, Gwent, West, Mid and South Glamorgan, Gloucester, Avon, Wiltshire, Oxon, Dorset, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall. That part of Hereford and Worcester formerly known as Herefordshire, Berkshire except the Slough, Burnham and Datchet areas and the western part of Hampshire.

R. A. Bounds, Robinson Building, 1 Redcliffe Street, Bristol BS1 6NP. Tel. 0272 299971. Telex 44248.

Cambridge

Bedfordshire, Cambridge, Norfolk, Northamptonshire and Suffolk, the northern parts of Essex, Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and the southern part of Lincolnshire including the City of Lincoln.

H. Watson, Three Crowns House, 72-80 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1NJ. Tel. 0223 68801. Telex 81624.

Glasgow

Scotland and the Outer Isles.

F. R. Burge, Fleming House, 134 Renfrew Street, Glasgow G3 6TL. Tel. 041-332 8707. Telex 77130.

Leeds

Durham, Tyne & Wear, Northumberland, Cleveland, North, West and South Yorkshire, Humberside and the northern part of Lincolnshire.

W. Ford, West Riding House, 67 Albion Street, Leeds LS1 5AA. Tel. 0532 450631. Telex 55125.

Manchester

Gwynedd, Clwyd, Cheshire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Cumbria, the northern part of Derbyshire and Isle of Man.

R. H. K. Hughes, Elisabeth House, St. Peter's Square, Manchester M2 4AJ. Tel. 061-228 3621. Telex 667756.

New York

In the United States of America exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident Representative for the USA and Canada.

J. K. Sedman c/o British Trade Development Office, 150 East 58th Street, New York 10022 USA. Tel. 212-593 2258. Telex 420543.

Government Sales

Ministry of Defence

Sales by Auction

8, 9 and 10 June 1976 Vehicles, earthmoving and lifting equipment

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot RAOC, Ruddington, Nottingham

Auctioneers: Walker Walton and Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham NG1 2GL (tel. 0602 54272)

Approx 1,450 lots including 300 commercial vehicles including heavy duty trucks and tractors by AEC, Leyland and Scammell. 20 3 ton farm trailers, 120 trailers (10 cwt – 20 ton), refuellers, fire tenders, Bedford RL and TK trucks and tractor units. 670 saloons, limousines, estate cars, minibuses and light vans (including 360 Morris Mini and Minor 1000 saloons and travellers). 300 Landrovers, 70 motor cycles. Caterpillar D4C tractor, tractors by Track Marshall and Vickers, fork lift trucks, mobile cranes by Coles, Jones and Taylor, side loaders. The majority of vehicles will be offered as single lots.

16 and 17 June 1976 Vehicles and miscellaneous stores

Location: The Hilltop Motor Hotel, London Road, Carlisle

Auctioneers: Harrison and Hetherington Ltd. (Dept. L), Borderway Mart, Rosehill, Carlisle CA1 2RS (tel. 0228 26292)

Surplus plant and stores comprising 147 vehicles including Morris, BMC, Austin and Ford saloons, Morris ambulances, Austin, Commer, Ford and BMC vans, Landrovers, Commer coach and mini bus, Scammel trailers and Mechanical Horse tractors, fork lift trucks, Austin chassis cabs etc. Machine and hand tools including milling, grinding, bending, sanding and banding machines, guillotines, tinsmith machines, machine vices, carpenter vices, grinding wheels, spanners, pliers, files, hammers, planes and chisels. Generators, transformers, test meters, power units, voltmeters, wavemeters, multimeters, junction boxes, leak locators, portable heaters, capacitors, wattmeters, connectors, switches, resistors, rotary converters and electronic valves. Stop and pocket watches, aircraft clocks, National time clocks, cameras, micrometers, binoculars, gauges, oscilloscopes. Wooden buildings, webbing items, service clothing, photographic items, telephone equipment, furniture, carpest, aircraft panels, MT tyres, carboys, crockery, kitchen utensils, aluminium bar and tubes, aircraft wheels, perspex sheets, paints and many other items.

Catalogues for the above sales which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc., are available from the auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 20p postage and packing 10p extra (postal orders only).

Wembley Auction Sales 1975/76

1 June 1976

View Days:	Day preceding and morning of sale
Location:	Department of the Environment Property Services Agency Supplies Division Store India Pavilion Exhibition Grounds Wembley, Middx. Tel. 01-903 2508
Description of Goods:	Office and Miscellaneous Furniture Engineering, Electrical, Canteen, Domestic and Other Equipment
Auctioneers:	Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell 52 Bow Lane London EC4M 9ET Tel. 01-248 7954
Catalogue:	Direct from the auctioneer price 10p each

ENCIRCLE TI 45 ON PAGE 575 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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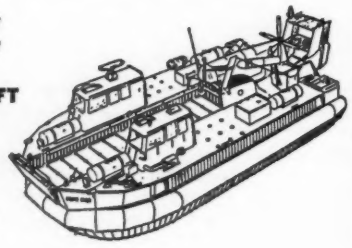

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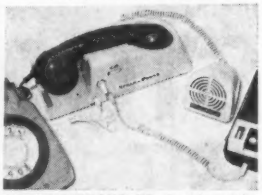

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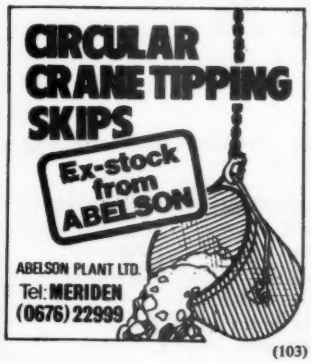

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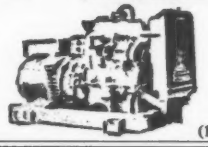

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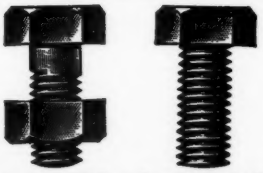

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